THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 44. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness, attended with the following symptoms:—

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes), soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life see symptoms above. No family should be without it.

Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasent and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

AND

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures these diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, *with hundreds of thousands* of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—*in vacuo*—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic,

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia,

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ire and, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal,

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons,

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;

OR TO

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South TENTH Street Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

A German Peace Treaty Said to be Signed—The Czar Reported as Seeking an Alliance of Russia, France, and Austria—Mail Advices to August 8, Evening—Russia Moving on German Frontier—Emperor Alexander Advised to Seize the Grand Duchy of Posen—Tuesday's Financial News, Etc.

FRANCE.

Report of a German Peace Treaty.

PARIS, August 21.—It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria.

An Alliance Between France, Russia and Austria Spoken of.

PARIS, August 21—A. M.—The report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards the negotiation of a treaty of alliance between Russia, France, and Austria.

The Mission of the Empress of Mexico.

PARIS, August 20—P. M.—It is denied on authority that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask the assistance of the French forces in Mexico, prior to their evacuation of the country, to quell the insurgents.

BELGIUM.

Friendly Assurances from Napoleon.

PARIS, August 21—P. M.—The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue. The *Monitcur* of today officially gives denial to the report that Napoleon has written to the King of Belgium, and at the same time confirms the report that France will not demand of Belgium the cession of any part of her dominions.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 21—P. M.—The following are the official quotations at the close of business to-day:—Consols for money 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 70; Erie Railway shares, 44¾; Illinois Central shares, 76¾.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—Under the news from the United States cotton has declined about a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales to-day foot up 8000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13¾d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—The breadstuffs market is easier, though without notable change. Mixed corn, 26s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—The provision market is unchanged, except for pork, which is declining.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 21—P. M.—The tallow market is firmer.

THE CABLE NEWS CONFIRMED.

From the London Globe, August 8, Evening.

At 3 o'clock on Monday morning a somewhat startling discovery (reported by cable telegram published August 11) was made by the police on duty at the Houses of Parliament. A brown paper parcel was found, and what is called a slow match was attached to it.

On examining it it was found to contain nine pounds of gunpowder.

It is in the hands of the police; but the perpetrator of the foolish trick has not been captured.

Burning of the Ship "Danube."

From the Western (England) Daily Press, August 7.

We have had occasion within the last week or two to refer to certain mutinous exhibitions on board the American ship *Danube*, which recently left Bristol for New York, but our duties in this direction have now ceased, for the *Danube* has been burned down [The fact was telegraphed through the Atlantic cable, and published in our columns on August 10] to the water's edge. The ship was lying off Sully Island, below Penarth, on Saturday, when a fire was observed to be issuing from the hold.

On discovering the conflagration, Captain Broughton ordered the sails to be set, and the vessel to be run ashore. This was done and all hands landed safely, but the vessel was burned to the water's edge. How the fire originated is at present a mystery. The disaffection among the crew seemed to have subsided, and the ship had gone as far as Sully Island, ready to sail for her destination as soon as she caught favorable winds.

FRANCE.

Dislike of the King of Prussia's Speech, and its Treatment by Order.

PARIS, August 7.—The French Government does not like the King of Prussia's speech, and has shown its dislike by publishing it in small print, as a document of no consequence, in an out-of-the-way corner of the *Moniteur*.

The semi-official journals have orders to represent the speech as quite insignificant and matter of course, and to praise its moderation, because it leaves everything open and makes no claim to universal dominion in Germany. But while saying this they know better. The King does not enter into details, but the significance of his speech lies in the few words speaking of his military triumphs as having paved (*aplani*) the way for the further "development" of Germany.

It is plain from this, added to other symptoms, that he—or rather Bismark, who directs him—contemplates the complete absorption of Germany in the Prussian crown. Active canvassers are at this moment working the Swabian country—*i. e.*, Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg—to provoke a movement in favor of annexation to Prussia, and I believe they will succeed.

Southern Unity.

The tendency to unity is very strong in Germany, and these Southern provinces, though originally favorable to Austria, are disgusted with her proved impotence and the helplessness of their titular rulers. They would rather be incorporated with a great German nation than form by themselves a weak Confederation which would invite invasion by a strong neighbor. Bismark laughs at Napoleon, whom he thinks he has completely jockeyed. The absence in the speech from the Prussian throne of any reference to France is keenly felt here.

The French papers had said that the maintenance of the territorial integrity of Saxony was due to Napoleon's mediation; but the King of Prussia attributes it to the request of the Emperor of Austria.

All this is terrible for Napoleon, and lowers him immensely, not only in the eyes of the constantly augmenting opposition, but in the opinion of his most devoted supporters, who are at a loss to find an excuse for his mishap. I have very little doubt that the Prussian Parliament will not only give the King the bill of indemnity he asks for, but support his policy in future.

Indemnity for King William.

A most important indication in this direction is, that M. de Grabow, the former Speaker of the Prussian Parliament, who lead the opposition which repeatedly refused the supplies, has withdrawn his candidature. The Prussian deputies did not know what Bismark's policy was, and refused to vote for a large army, the use of which they did not perceive. But they cannot now glory, as they do, in the brilliant victory of Prussia, and refuse to sanction by a bill of indemnity the means by which it was achieved. There is a rumor that they are prepared to go the whole hog, and proclaim the King at once Emperor of Germany. Although their enthusiasm may possibly fall short of this, I feel sure that they and the King will henceforth pull together, and I see no reason why he should not govern constitutionally.

The Emperor's Visit to Vichy.

While I write I learn that the Emperor has quite unexpectedly returned to Paris from Vichy. There are rumors of bad news from Italy; but I do not believe that Italy can seriously resist the orders of Prussia to make peace. I would rather opine that the Emperor Napoleon, whose peaceable attitude has puzzled everybody, must be preparing some theatrical *coup*. Perhaps the recent news that he has ordered eleven hundred thousand kilogrammes of saltpetre may be connected with this sudden return.—*N. Y. Herald.*

IMPORTANT FROM RUSSIA.

No Fear of Bismark, and Advice to Seize a German Duchy.

From the Journal du Havre (France), Aug 8, Ev'g

News comes from different quarters that Russia is making great concentrations of troops on the frontiers of Germany; and this military manifestation appears designed to exercise a pressure upon Prussia. The Russian journals make use of language tending to confirm the authenticity of the intelligence in question. In considering the situation which Prussia has just created for herself in Germany, the Muscovite press declares that Russia does not fear the extension of the power of the Hohenzollerns, but that she ought nevertheless to direct her attention to it.

The Moscow *Gazette*, the journal of M. Katkoff, devotes to this question a remarkable article. The following are some of the principal passages:—"Nobody in Russia, for the moment, at least, fears Prussia, even with her needle-guns; but if that power place itself at the head of all Germany, the Russian Government will find it impossible not to come a reckoning with a State become so considerable. The sound policy of statesmen in Russia can never wait for a combination in which Prussia might become a dangerous neighbor."

Therefore Russia ought to take time by the forelock. Here is the great point of the article, the writer of which enjoys a moral authority in Russia as great as that of the Government. He says:—"No! the policy of conquest peculiar to Count de Bismark does not yet terrify us; but the augmentation of the power of a neighboring State, and above all the conditions of European equilibrium which are incessantly varying, impose on us the necessity of demanding compensations proportioned to the situation of Prussia in Europe."

M. Katkoff advises the Russians to profit by the occasion to seize on the Grand Duchy of Posen.

Russo-German Fracas in Warsaw.

From Galignani's Messenger, August 7.

The animosity of the Russians towards the Germans is becoming more and more manifested. A letter from Warsaw states that a colonel of Russian origin accidentally ran a few days back against a person walking in the streets of that city. An altercation ensued, and a crowd assembled. General Baron Fredericks, director of police, and who is on the best terms with the Russian court, from his family relations, passed at that moment, and inquired into the cause of the dispute. Considering that the colonel was in the wrong, he reproached him with the words, "I am astonished you should give rise to disorders in the street."

The colonel, irritated at the admonition, particularly as it was given in public, turned towards the crowd and exclaimed, with a gesture of contempt, "You see that German there, he is zealous enough when he is well paid, but I am a Russian, and serve the Czar and my country from patriotism. Without that swarm of Germans who have alighted on you and on us, it is certain that we, nations of the Sclave race, would have no need to slaughter each other."

He then made a sign of contempt at Baron Fredericks, who remained stupefied at the attack, and without making any reply.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Suspension of a Loyal Paper—The Lives of its Proprietors and Employes Threatened—Delegates to the Loyal Southern Convention—The Rebels Determined to Exterminate Union Men.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—The following despatch from New Orleans was received this evening:—

NEW ORLEANS, August 21.—The New Orleans *Tribune*, the only loyal newspaper published in the city, has been compelled to suspend publication. Immediately after the massacre a military guard was furnished for the protection of the office and its employes. The guard was removed yesterday, and as the lives of the editors and printers have been repeatedly threatened, the proprietors have been reluctantly forced to close up the establishment.

The fact is proving more apparent every day, that the Rebels are determined to exterminate the Union men and crush out all Union sentiment throughout the South. A military force of 500 men is permanently located and kept in constant readiness in the heart of the city. Four hundred are quartered in the Commercial Hotel, and one hundred in Lafayette Square, opposite the City Hall. General Sheridan has been applied to by the Union men for protection from known assassins, who constantly dog them in the streets. A delegation has been appointed to attend the loyal Convention at Philadelphia. The members are afraid to have their names published, fearing they would be assassinated before they left the city.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPHY.

The *Courrier du Havre* sets forth a striking result of the laying of the transatlantic telegraph. It says:—

"New York is situated nearly seventy-six degrees of longitude west of Paris. The earth in its daily rotation travels through three hundred and sixty degrees in twenty-four hours, from which it results that every fifteen degrees to the west of the first meridian placed at Paris is one hour later. When it is noon at Paris it is only 11 o'clock at fifteen degrees to the west of that city. And as New York is seventy-six degrees to the west of Paris, it follows that it is 7 o'clock in the evening at New York when it is midnight at Paris. Suppose, then, that a great edifice in Paris, the Opera for example, takes fire at a quarter-past 12 at night on the 1st of September next, the event is immediately telegraphed from Paris to New York, and is dated:—'Paris, a quarter-past 12 at night, 1st September.' The news arrives in New York, let us say in two hours, to make ample allowance for interruptions, etc.; the despatch, dated Paris, 1st September, arrives in New York at a quarter-past 9 in the evening of the 31st August, so that a New York manager could appear on the stage, and after the three customary bows could thus express himself:—'Ladies and gentlemen—I am sorry to have to inform you that the Opera at Paris *has been* destroyed by fire *three hours after the present time.* Our director has just transmitted to his Paris *confrere* his condolence on the disaster *which is going to happen to him.*'"

THIRD EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE BY MAIL.

STEAMER "PERSIA" AT NEW YORK.

THE PIRATE "SUMTER" TRANSFORMED.

End of the Rebellion in China.

THE ABDICATION OF MAXIMILIAN.

Latest Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The steamer *Persia* has arrived, with Liverpool advices of August 11th, via Queenstown August 12th. Her news has mostly been anticipated by the Atlantic cable.

The pirate ship *Sumter* has been turned into a cattle boat.

French papers contain China advices of June 28, stating that the rebels have been dispersed, their camps burned, and their leader killed.

Napoleon has visited the Empress Carlotta, and the abdication of Maximilian is considered as very likely to happen at no very distant day.

The Christians in Candia have risen against the Turkish authorities.

There were large arrivals of 5-20s at London prior to the 11th inst., and considerable sales for Germany and Holland.

Commercial Intelligence.

The official quotations of cotton on Friday evening, 10th, by the Brokers' circular were:—

	Fair.	*Middlings.*
Orleans	16d.	14¾d.
Mobile	15¾d.	13¾d.
Uplands	15¾d.	13¾d.

The exact sales of the week were 51 690 bales, including 20 000 to exporters. Stock in Liverpool 570 000 bales, including 382 340 of American. Flour advanced 1s @1s. 6d per sack. Red wheat 2d. higher. Corn easier.

Beef and Pork dull. Bacon active at a decline of 1s. Lard, cheese, and butter steady. Tallow in demand. Sugar, 3@6d lower. Rosin, 4s. 9d.@14s. 6d. for all kinds. Turpentine, 37@38s. Petroleum firm. Linseed oil slightly advanced. Sperm oil steady.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The Extra Bounty.

The Paymaster-General's Department is daily receiving from 500 to 1000 applications for extra bounty under the Equalization act. As the Military Board having in charge the preparation of rules and regulations affecting the disbursement of the $60,000,000 has not yet reported, these claims will probably remain on file for some months yet. It is stated that Paymaster-General Brice will officially inform all interested in this appropriation as soon as their accounts shall be ready for adjustment.

It will be recollected that, immediately after the passage of the Bounty bill, the Secretary of War appointed a board, with General Canby as president, to decide upon the proper construction of the bill, and to frame rules to govern the various departments in making payments under it, provided the bill was so drawn as to warrant payment. It now appears that the board had prepared its report, setting forth that the law was explicit, and also presenting all rules necessary to the various classes of disbursements under the law. By direction of the President, this report has been suppressed. This suppression occurred in connection with the order to the Second Auditor not to pay any bounties provided for at the late session of Congress. So, for the present, no bounties will be paid, and the time for such payments is indefinite.

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently received many highly satisfactory reports from Indian agents on the frontier. They generally represent that the tribes that have effected treaties with the Government are desirous of perpetuating them, and manifest an intense hatred towards those who have violated their pledges by attacking immigrants and settlers.

Republican Mass Meeting in Reading.

READING, August 22.—A very large and enthusiastic Mass Convention of the Republicans of Berks, and the eastern counties of Pennsylvania, is being held in this city to-day. Large delegations are present from Lebanon, Lehigh, Schuylkill, Northumberland, Montgomery, Chester, Lancaster, and other counties, as well as from a number of the townships of Berks.

Other delegations are constantly arriving, preceded by their respective bands, and a monster procession is about being organized, with General Geary at its head on horseback.

General Geary arrived at half-past 6 o'clock last evening, and took rooms at the Schmucker House, where, during a part of the evening and the entire forenoon of to-day, he held a public reception.

A torchlight procession of the Republican Invincibles and Boys in Blue took place last evening. A meeting which was to have been held at its conclusion was omitted on account of the rain.

There will be a tremendous meeting in Penn Square this afternoon. Five stands have been erected for the speakers. The Republicans are jubilant at the success of the Convention, the overwhelming turn-out surpassing their very highest anticipations.

From Boston.

BOSTON, August 22.—It is reported and believed that George Lunt will be appointed Postmaster of Boston.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 22.—Fifty-three deaths from cholera were reported yesterday.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 22, noon.—Gold, 146¾.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

An Extensive Robbery at the Alhambra House.

FIRE OPPOSITE THE U. S. HOTEL.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, August 22.—A fire occurred last evening at about 8½ o'clock, in the grocery store opposite the United States Hotel, which threatened for awhile to prove to be the commencement of a serious conflagration. The wind was blowing something of a gale at the time, and had the fire got headway the whole block would have been swept by the flames, as there is no provision made here against fire.

Extensive Robbery.

The Alhambra Hotel here was entered between 12·30 and 3 o'clock this morning, the fire-proof safe removed from the building, taken to a woods some five hundred feet distant, blown open, and robbed of some $1500 in greenbacks.

Four persons have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the daring theft, and at a hearing this morning before the Mayor were committed for trial. The safe was one of the medium size, of considerable weight, and must have been rolled along the public thoroughfare to the place where it was robbed of its contents.

The party arrested all hail from Philadelphia, and have stopped at some four or five of the hotels in as many days.

A young girl accompanied the party arrested, and she left somewhat mysteriously this morning.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

SCRANTON, Pa., August 23.—The Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Pastor of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, died suddenly at this place last night.

Death of General James Nagle.

POTTSVILLE, August 22.—Brigadier-General James Nagle, of this city, died here this morning at his residence. His funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Sketch of General Nagle.

General James Nagle was a native of Pottsville, where he spent most of his life. He was a lawyer of promise, and had followed the editorial profession with credit. He served in the Mexican war, and imbibed a taste for martial life. Under the President's call of September 25, 1861, he was chiefly instrumental in raising the 48th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry in and around Pottsville, of which regiment he was elected Colonel, and proceeded to join the Army of the Potomac. He was appointed a brigadier-general September 10, 1862, and resigned on account of ill-health, May 9, 1863. He was a brave and accomplished soldier.

William Morrison, Discoverer of the Sources of the Mississippi.

William Morrison, claimed by the Montreal papers to have been the discoverer of the sources of the Mississippi, died last week at his residence on Morrison's Island, between Sorel and Berthier, in the eighty-second year of his age. He was born in Montreal, Canada East, in 1785. In 1802 he commenced his apprenticeship with the X. Y. Fur Company, at Fond du Lac, and was soon after admitted as a partner. During the years 1803-15 he explored the entire region of the Northwest, and wintered at many important geographical points. In 1816 he took charge of John J. Astor's business, and remained with him until 1826, when he retired, and came to Canada, and has since lived at Berthier. The Montreal *Gazette*, in claiming for him the honor of being the first white man who discovered the sources of the Mississippi river, says:—This honor has generally been awarded to Schoolcraft; but there are living (or were very recently) witnesses of the justness of Mr. Morrison's claim.

Major Francis N. Clarke, Fifth Artillery.

This officer died lately in Florida of congestive chills. He was a son of Brigadier-General Newman S. Clarke, of Virginia, and was born in New York. He entered West Point in 1836, and graduated No. 11 in the class of 1840—just in advance in class rank of General George H. Thomas. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of artillery on July 1, 1840. From September, 1841, to October, 1846, he was Acting Assistant Professor of Mathematics at West Point, and from the latter date to January, 1847, Acting Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology. He was then promoted to Assistant Professor, and held that position for some years. He was promoted first lieutenant in October, 1845, and captain in July, 1852. His promotion as major was made in August, 1862, since which time he has been in active service.

I. O. of O. F.

Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York—Union of the Two Jurisdictions—Election of Grand Officers.

The Grand Lodge of Southern and Northern New York having reunited after a separation of nineteen years, they having separated in 1847, which was legalized in 1849, and carried into effect in 1850, the regular Annual Meeting of this body, under the old name of "Grand Lodge of the State of New York," was held yesterday morning in Odd Fellows' Hall.

There was a large and very respectable representation of some 196 lodges in attendance, who, together with the Past Grands, not regular representatives to the Grand Lodge, filled the spacious room on the top floor of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Pursuant to the arrangements made for the consummation of the reunion, the duty of opening the Grand Lodge devolved upon the oldest Past Grand Master present. Accordingly, Past Grand Sire John A. Kennedy, of Getty's Lodge, No. 11, at 9 o'clock called the Grand Lodge together.

By direction of the M. W. Grand Master, proclamation was then made that the Grand Lodge of the State of New York was open for business, which announcement was received with the grand honors.

P. G. Sire Nicholson, of the Grand Lodge of the United States, P. G. Master Orr, of New Jersey, Grand Secretary Curtis, of Pennsylvania, and several other prominent members of the Order were here introduced by the Deputy Grand Sire Sanders and P. G. Representative Fremont, received with appropriate honors, and invited to seats on the platform.

During the recess Deputy Grand Sire Sanders presented P. G. Representative Terwilliger (Clerk of the State Senate) with a splendid gold medal, engraved with the emblems of the Order, and beautifully inlaid with enamel and silver, as a token of the esteem he is held in by his brethren. The presentation was made in an eloquent address, which was replied to by Brother Terwilliger, P. Grand Sire Nicholson, P. G. Martin Smith, and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The R. W. Grand Lodge reassembled at three o'clock. The Committee on Credentials presented their report in favor of the correctness of the credentials of most of the lodges.

The following Grand Officers for 1866-67 were declared elected:—

John Medole, M. W. Grand Master; William Gould, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; George J. Gardner, R. W. Grand Warden; Dewitt C. Langdon, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Cornelius A. Marvin, R. W. Grand Representative, for two years; Edwin Swanton, R. W. Grand Representative, for one year.

On motion, the R. W. Grand Lodge adjourned to this morning, when the Grand Officers elect will be installed, and the regular business of the session proceeded with.

GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

The R. W. Grand Encampment of the State of New York met at 8 o'clock P. M.

The following Grand Officers were declared elected:—George Haskins, of No. 11, Grand Patriarch; Gustave Leweck, of No. 8, Grand High Priest; John E. Down, of No. 24, Grand Senior Warden; Dewitt C. Langden, of No. 5, Grand Scribe; George Smith, of No. 20, Grand Treasurer; James Aitken, of No. 6, Grand Junior Warden; Royal G. Millan, of No. 12, Grand Representative for two years; John H. White, of No. 60; Grand Representative for one year.

The Grand Encampment then adjourned to this evening, when the installation of the officers elect will take place.—*New York Tribune, to-day.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which were the most active on the list, at a decline. About 200 shares Reading sold at 57@57¼, the former rate a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; Camden and Amboy sold at 128½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58½@58¾, a decline of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 36¼@36½, the former rate a decline of ¾. 59¾ was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 40½ for North Pennsylvania; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 55¼ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45½ for Northern Central.

In Government bonds there was less doing. 7·30s sold at 106½@106¾; 101¼ was bid for 10-40s, 110 for 5-20s, and 111¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in better demand. The new issue sold at 99¼, a slight advance.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Germantown sold at 23, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 21¼; 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 68 for West Philadelphia; 18½ for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 42 for Union.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment. City Bank sold at 66. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 95 for Northern Liberties; 34 for Mechanics'; 105 for Southwark; 95 for Kensington; 53½ for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 100 for Tradesmen's; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 61 for Union.

Canal shares were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37½, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening; 28 was bid for common do.; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56¼ for Delaware Division.

Money continues plenty. Loans on call are freely offered at 4@5 per cent.; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147¼; 11 A. M., 148; 12 M., 148½; 1 P. M., 148¾.

—At a meeting of stockholders of the Warren and Franklin Railroad, held at the Company's office yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected directors of the road:—William G. Moorhead, Thomas A. Scott, Edward F. Gay, Charles B. Wright, Milton Courtright, D. K. Jackman, C. P. E. Jefferys. Edward F. Gay was elected President, and H. P. Rutter Secretary and Treasurer. This road skirts along the Allegheny river for fifty-one miles, joining the Philadelphia and Erie near Warren, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Etna Min	3	100 sh Reading R	57¼

FIRST BOARD

$3000 U S 7·30s Aug	106¾	400 sh Read	lots 58
$600 City 6s new	99¾	200 sh do	b30 57¼
$3600 do RSO	lots 99¾	100 sh do	c 57¼
$1000 Pa R 1st mg 6s	100	100 sh do	s5 57¼
$10,000 do 2d m 6s	98	200 sh do	lots s30 57¼
300 sh Ocean	lots s30 5¼	100 sh do	57¼
15 sh Cam & A	lots 128½	400 sh do	s5 57¼
50 sh Penna R	58¾	100 sh do	s10 57¼
50 sh do	58¾	100 sh do	s6 57¼
6 sh do	58¾	100 sh do	57¼
100 sh SchN pf	s60wn 37¼	100 sh do	s5int 57¼
100 sh do	s60wn 37¼	100 sh Cata pf	36
200 sh do	lots 37¼	6 sh City Bank	66
500 sh do	37¼	8 sh Fulton Coal	7
100 sh German PasR	23		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying	*Selling.*
American Gold	148¼	148½
American Silver, 4s and 5s	140	..
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	14¼	14¾
" " July, 1864	13¼	14
" " August, 1864	13¼	13¾
" " October, 1864	12¼	12¾
" " Dec., 1864	11¼	11¾
" " May, 1865	9¼	9¾
" " August, 1865	7¼	8
" " Sept., 1865	7¼	7¾
" " October, 1865	6¼	7

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, August 22.—The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, but the demand is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers. The sales reach 1800 barrels, including 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50; 100 barrels fancy Ohio do. do. at $14@16; 100 barrels Northwestern superfine at $8 75; and the remainder in small lots at $8 50@11 for old stock and new Wheat extras. No sales of Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported. We quote the former at $6.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat continue small, and there is a good demand for prime quality at full prices; sales of new Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2 75@2·86, and 1000 bushels Genesee at $2·90. In Rye no sales have been reported. There is but little doing in Corn, and prices are unsettled; sales of 2000 bushels Western mixed on private terms, and some at 90 cents; we quote yellow at 92 cents. Oats are scarce, and in demand, with sales at 51 cents.

Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and ranges from $6·50 to $7 per 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from $3 50 for common up to $5 50 for choice. Flaxseed sells at $3 60@3 65.

Whisky is scarce. Western is held at 32

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Shall We Have Another Rebellion?

From the Tribune.

How much has the Philadelphia Convention, with all the "brains" which its President declared it to possess, done to make treason odious? By the law of the land it is a felonious crime—Doolittle and his followers have worked their best to reduce it to a misdemeanor, and Mr. Raymond elaborately treats it as a peccadillo. We ask every man of candor to read all the proceedings of the Convention, and then honestly to determine whether it was not chiefly assembled for the comfort and consolation of the Confederate mourners. There seemed to be but one idea prevalent upon the seats and the platform, and in the atmosphere of the Wigwam—the idea of bringing the loyal States, by wheedling, and persuasion, and bullying, to the discharge of what Mr. Webster used to call their "disagreeable duties." The tone of the proceedings takes us back ten years. We seem to be living again in a rainy season of compromises. Our minds are excited to disagreeable reminiscence, and our ears are filled with the old familiar drawl of the professional peacemakers. We are to forget the tremendous events of yesterday, the slaughter, the waste, and the panic of the war, and only to remember that the assassins of the Republic lamentably failed in their murderous purposes, and are very much to be commiserated for their disappointment. The baffled Confederates are to be treated, upon the whole, rather more benevolently and charitably than the Prodigal Son. They are not only to have excellent veal for dinner, and new coats to their backs and fine rings for their fingers, but they are to be assured that their little escapade was quite pardonable, and is not only forgiven but forgotten. We deny it. The memory of the loyal land is not quite so short as Dix and Doolittle imagine. The soldiers of the republic, although dead, yet speak to us. Fine words pay no taxes. Dix and Doolittle move and make motions in a sphere of ideal clemency and poetic graciousness; but the people of this country are confronting hard, practical realities, and have neither taste nor time for indulging in the Philadelphia sentimentalities. We may forgive the sinner, but no dictate of religion requires us to forgive the sin. Dix, Doolittle, and Raymond condone and console in the same breath; and, lest the sinner should have qualmish doubts of the plenary remittance of his crime, they assure him that he has been, all along, an extremely virtuous character. The force of fondness can no further go.

We do not like to speak intemperately, but it really seems to us that the whole tendency of this Convention was to incite another Rebellion. Of course, we do not mean to deny that there was a modicum of patriotic words and of loyal professions. Some of those members who uttered them were, perhaps, sincere; while others used them as a certain personage sometimes cites the Holy Scriptures. But all these loyal phrases were but the trimmings of the banquet—the solid pabulum was sympathy with the hard fate of the insurrectionists. "Think how much they must have suffered," says Mr. Raymond, with the tears standing in his eyes. Pray, has Mr. Raymond just found out that the way of transgressors is hard? Did not his grandmother teach him that in his callow and innocent days? The Rebels have had a fine dance, and Mr. Raymond thinks it hard to oblige them to pay the piper. He may be assured that, if they can dance for nothing, they will be at it again before he is much wiser, or even much older. Indeed, we do not see why they should not pluck up courage and try once more, when the Philadelphia Convention, scowling at the North and threatening the loyal population, tells the discouraged Confederacy under what circumstances it may again properly resort to criminal violence. Mr. Raymond declares that "the Americans who live in the South" would be "unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of a heroic ancestry," should they "accept" those laws which Congress has seen fit, in the exercise of its constitutional prerogative, to enact. When the passage containing this opinion was read, great and emphatic was the cheering and the approbation. The honorable and distinguished member from Maryland cried "Read that again" and all the little squad of delegates from unreconstructed or half-reconstructed States felt in their fiery souls that the rod which they were accustomed to wave *in terrorem* over Union-shriekers and Union-savers was not yet broken, and did not lose all its magical properties when General Lee surrendered and Mr. Davis retired to Fortress Monroe. We congratulate them upon the discovery. All is not lost! There may yet be another and a more fortunate Rebellion. Why not? Doesn't Mr. Raymond tell them so? Does not the Philadelphia Convention tell them so? Is it not put upon record that their continued loyalty, such as it is, very properly depends upon the contingency of legislation which shall be quite agreeable to their sensitive natures? Thus, we are no sooner well out of the war, than political speculators at the North are inviting the uneasy and the desperate to renew it. This is just what the Philadelphia Convention has done. If it did anything more or better, the reporters failed to make note of it.

The President's Power of Removal.

From the World.

Collector Thomas, of Philadelphia, who has been dismissed by the President, refuses to give up his office, and challenges his successor to oust him by judicial process. We do not know that we have an authentic version of the facts, but we have been told that the ground on which Mr. Thomas bases his resistance is, that Mr. Johnson, his successor, was nominated to the Senate before its adjournment, and having failed to receive confirmation, cannot legally exercise the duties of the office. The Constitution authorizes the President to fill vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate; but Mr. Thomas contends that his case does not fall under that description.

We will not discuss the appointment to the Philadelphia Custom-House until we are more sure of the facts; but if its peculiarity is as we have described it, it is a case by itself, and its decision will have no immediate bearing on the President's power of removal from office.

The radicals, however, are disputing the general power. The *Tribune* leads the way in the discussion, and rests its argument on the use of the word "*happen*" in the following provision of the Constitution:—

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

The very sapient *Tribune* thinks that this relates only to vacancies caused by the death or resignation of the incumbent, but not removals by the President for delinquencies or other cause, because, forsooth, a removal, being the execution of a purpose, cannot be said to *happen!* The *Tribune*, as we will show before we get through, is either ignorant of the English language, or presumes on the ignorance of its readers. But before exploding this crotchet, it may be worth while to state that the power of removal from office without the concurrence of the Senate has been exercised by our Presidents from the beginning of the Government, and that nobody has ever before questioned the validity of an appointment under the above-quoted clause of the Constitution, on the ground that he cannot fill a vacancy caused by his own deliberate act. Both houses, at the very first session of Congress, and before a single office had been created by law, decided, after full discussion, that the power of removal is conferred on the President by the Constitution, being a necessary incident of the executive authority. And in regard to vacancies in the recess, the Senate itself decided, in 1822, in connection with the newly created South American missions, that the words, "all vacancies which may happen during the recess of the Senate," mean vacancies occurring from death, resignation, promotion, or removal.

The *Tribune* might find it to its advantage to look into the Statutes at Large. As specimens of what it may meet in them, we will make two or three citations. The act creating the Department of State contains the following provision:—

There shall be in the said department an inferior officer * * * * who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of a vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have charge and custody, etc.

The act creating the Treasury Department has the following:—

Whenever the Secretary shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy in the office of Secretary, the assistant shall, during the vacancy, have the charge and custody, etc.

In the act creating the War Department we read:—

There shall be in said department an inferior officer, to be appointed by said principal officer, * * * who, whenever the said principal officer shall be removed from office by the President of the United States, or in any other case of vacancy, shall, during such vacancy, have charge and custody, etc.

Be it observed, that Congress do not assume to *confer* this right of removal upon the President, but recognize it as existing independent of their authority. The debates show that this form of mere recognition was deliberately chosen because Congress were of opinion that the right of removal resulted immediately from the nature of the executive power. The executive power is not conferred upon a body of men, but upon a single individual; and if his subordinates are independent of him, as they would be if irremovable, instead of having the whole executive authority, the President would possess only the insignificant fraction of it which he can exert in person without the assistance of other officers.

When General Jackson dismissed Mr. Duane from the Treasury Department because he refused to remove the deposits from the United States Bank, and appointed Roger B. Taney in his place, the Whig party raised a more uproarious outcry than has ever been directed against any other President before or since. The Senate passed a vote of censure (the same which Colonel Benton afterwards got expunged), the President protested; and Mr. Webster, who led the opposition, in his speech against the protest, said:—

In the first place, then, I have to say that I did not vote for the resolution on the mere ground of the removal of Mr. Duane from the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Although I disapproved of the removal altogether, yet the power of removal does exist in the President according to the established construction of the Constitution; and therefore, although in a particular case it may be abused, and, in my opinion, was abused in this case, yet its exercise cannot justly be said to be an assumption or usurpation. We must all agree that Mr. Duane is out of office. He has therefore been removed by a power constitutionally competent to remove him, whatever may be thought of the exercise of that power under the circumstances of the case.

It seems superfluous to accumulate authorities, when the whole usage of the Government, supported by the express sanction of Congress, is all one way; but the following quotation from a letter of President Jefferson to his Attorney-General, Levi Lincoln, of Massachusetts, shows that President Johnson has a distinguished precedent to follow, if he refuses to tolerate blatant opposition to his policy in those who hold office under him:—

"To these means of obtaining a just share in the transaction of the public business shall be added one other, to wit, removal for electioneering activity, or open and industrious opposition to the principles of the present Government. * * * We should betray the cause committed to our care were we to permit the influence of the official patronage to be used to overthrow that cause. Your present situation will enable you to judge of prominent offenders in your State in the case of the present election. I pray you to seek them, to mark them, to be quite sure of your ground, and leave the rest to me. * * * I think it not amiss that it should be known that we are determined to remove officers who are active or open-mouthed against the Government.

Against the uniform usage of the Government, supported by the established interpretation of the Constitution, by the language of numerous acts of Congress, and by such eminent authorities as we have quoted, the *Tribune* finds nothing more solid to urge than its pitiful quibble on the word "happen." Vacancies caused by the President's removal of the incumbent, it contends, do not "happen," inasmuch as this word implies something *accidental*—something which is not the result of a purpose. That learned journal makes a distinction between the word "happen" and the word "occur." But if the editor will take the concordance to Shakespeare or a concordance to the Bible (or consult any other recognized source of good English), he will easily convince himself that "happen" is more frequently used as the synonym of "occur" than in any other sense. It is said, for example, that Christ "took the twelve and began to tell them what things should happen unto him;" and he proceeded to inform them of his coming crucifixion and resurrection, neither of which can be very well regarded as accidental occurrences. So the disciples on their way to Emmaus are said to have conversed on the things which had "happened," meaning the resurrection and subsequent appearance of their Master. And so when Peter cured the lame man, the people were filled with amazement "at that which had *happened* unto him." When the *Tribune* puts forward such ridiculous quibbles as a serious constitutional argument, it must feel that it has a sinking cause to support. It is a drowning man catching at straws.

The New Organization of Parties—The Fall Elections.

From the Herald.

Some of the leading orators and organs of the radicals profess to be sanguine of carrying the elections for the next Congress, soon to come off, by substantially the same majorities by which they carried the existing Congress. They expect the same causes to control the elections of 1866 that carried those of 1864. Such calculations, however, must fall very wide of the mark. The party organizations, with the party issues of 1864, have ceased to exist. The Democratic party, which supported McClellan, has been cut up and killed off by the intolerable Copperheads, and the Republican party, which elected Lincoln and Johnson, has been demolished by the implacable revolutionary radicals. The contest has ceased to be between the Republican party and the Democratic party, and is now between the conservatives and the radicals.

The late Democratic party was merged in the great Johnson-Union movement of the Philadelphia Convention, The delegates chosen as Democrats to that Convention appeared therein, and came from it as Union conservatives on the Johnson restoration platform. In that Convention there were no Republicans, no Democrats; they were all conservatives, all Union men on the Johnson platform. Here was the inauguration of a great national party from the old broken-up parties of the country, on the issues which have arrayed President Johnson and Congress, the executive and legislative departments, against each other. The conflict between Andrew Johnson and Thaddeus Stevens, between a quiet and harmonious restoration of the Union and a radical and revolutionary system of reconstruction, in short, marks the dividing line between the two great conflicting parties of the present day. The universal and all-absorbing issue of 1864—"the vigorous prosecution of the war"—ceased to be an issue with the termination of the war; and the paramount question among the masses of the people of all sections and parties was changed to a vigorous prosecution of peace and the complete restoration of the lately rebellious States to their constitutional relations with the General Government.

In all these relations, except their restoration to Congress, the lately rebellious States have been reinstated through the wise and effective reunion measures adopted and put into practice by President Johnson. But the radicals of the present Congress have proclaimed that until these lately insurgent States shall have done this thing, that thing, and the other, to prove their repentance and their loyalty, they shall still be excluded from Congress. The radical ultimatum, in other words, is the exclusion indefinitely of said States from the two Houses; while the Johnson conservatives hold that those States, subdued and submissive, are, from what they have done, entitled to their seats in the Federal assembly, and that it is unjust and unlawful to impose new restrictions and conditions as the price of their restoration.

This is the main question upon which the people will have to decide in the approaching elections for the next Congress:—Shall the excluded States be restored, or shall they be still excluded?—for here is the great issue between President Johnson and "Old Thad Stevens" "Old Thad's" policy and purposes are pretty well understood. He would, if he could, push his vengeance against the South to the extremity of the extermination of the white race or the universal confiscation of their property for the benefit of the blacks; and in his mildest moods the least he has promised is, that when any one of the excluded States shall have ratified and conformed its local legislation to the new Constitutional amendments emanating from Congress, such State may be readmitted, but not before.

If, in the coming September, October, and November elections for Congress, therefore, the people desire to secure a complete restoration of the Union without further waste of time, they will support those candidates who stand by the policy of the Administration. If, on the other hand, the people desire the continuance of the radical policy of Southern exclusion, Southern agitations, Southern conflicts of races and factions, and Southern mobs and sanguinary riots, and all the revolutionary troubles incident to this unconstitutional policy of the radicals, this desire may be gained by the election of another radical Congress. Another like the last, however, will be apt to satisfy even the radicals themselves with the elements of discord and insurrection, and blood and revolutionary anarchy.

Believing, however, that the great body of the people wish to bring to an end the radical reign of terror, we trust it will suffice to tell them that the coming elections for the next Congress will settle the question one way or the other. Conservative men, therefore, of all parties—beginning in the city of New York—in every city and county in the country, should proceed to get up their mass meetings to ratify the policy and to fuse with the new Union party proclaimed from the Philadelphia Convention. We again call upon the merchants and all the business and working classes of this metropolis to start the new campaign with something like a Fort Sumter uprising; for New York, in thus leading off, will again rally the whole country to the Union cause.

The Philadelphia Convention and Our National Credit in Europe.

From the Times.

During our war it was the great theme of remark by our enemies in Europe, in the press, in public meetings, and in deliberative assemblies, that even if the United States should be successful in repressing the formidable insurrection of the combined Southern States, the feeling of animosity and of hatred that must remain, would put the national debt created by the war upon a perilous footing, as a party of repudiation was surely to be supported by the united vote of the South. There were, and are even now, in Europe, among her statesmen, practical financiers, and enterprising capitalists some who still entertain the same fear, and look upon our national securities with distrust.

The result of the Philadelphia Convention will completely dispel this fear and this distrust. When it is reported in Europe that the best minds and most influential men of the South, assembling with their reconciled brethren from the North, meet in joint convention in a Northern city, and unanimously assent that the obligation to pay the great public debt, created by the war against them, shall hereafter and forever be held "sacred and inviolable;" when it shall be known that the representative men of the South, with a unanimity as honorable as it was unexpected, agreed to the declaration in the Convention, it will at once be conceded throughout the length and breadth of the Old World, that the people of the United States are once more closely united in feeling as well as in law, and that there can be now no doubt that our debt—the representative of which is largely held in Europe—is beyond all possible danger of repudiation.

This resolve and this result of the Convention, in thus confirming the public credit of the nation, is worth hundreds of millions to the taxpayers of the United States. Let the tax-paying community bear these facts in mind.

The Error of the Convention.

From the Daily News.

The beneficial results of the Philadelphia Convention, while already perceptible, would have been much enhanced if the doctrine of expediency, that bane of the Democratic party for the last five years, had not so much influenced their proceedings. An assemblage calculated to give expression to conservative sentiments, and to organize conservative material, could not fail to be productive of happy effects. But it is to be regretted that the Convention should have considered it expedient, in its very organization, to place itself in antagonism with that principle of the right of representation which is, in fact, the base and strength of the conservative cause.

In ostracizing Mr. Vallandigham, the Convention not only outraged a principle in whose name it appealed to the people, but wronged that portion of the people that were the constituents of the object of its proscription. The action of Mr. Vallandigham was far more in accordance with the spirit of the conservative movement; for in his voluntary withdrawal from the Convention he demonstrated his readiness to sacrifice all personal considerations for the sake of the principle that he desired to serve. We trust that we have heard the last, so far as the Conservatives are concerned, of the proscription of individuals on account of their political antecedents during the civil war. In the North as in the South, let the shadow of the past pass away from the threshold of the future.

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THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.
DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1866.
An Army Medical Board, to consist of Brevet Colonel J. B. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon, U. S. A.; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Heyer, Surgeon, U. S. A.; and Brevet Major Warren Webster, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New York city on the 20th of September, next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.
Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.
Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.
No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.
There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress aproved July 28, 1866.
JOSEPH K. BARNES,
8 11 smw29t Surgeon-General, U. S. A.

PARASOLS AT $1·25, $1·50, $1·75, AND $2. Silk Sun Umbrellas, $1·50, $1·99, $1·75.
H. DIXON
4 19wfm No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
CAN SAVE
TEN PER CENT.
By purchasing of me
W. PINE BOARDS, RUN OF THE LOG.
W. PINE ROOFING AND SCAFFOLDING BOARDS.
FIRST AND SECOND COMMON BOARDS.
THIRD COMMON BOARDS.
W. PINE AND SAP PINE FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
W. PINE AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
JANNEY,
NOBLE STREET WHARF,
8 1 1m No. 500 North DELAWARE Avenue.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 7 19 3m

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT.
Successor to E. Clark, Jr.,
No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 5

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. [6 2

JAMES O'BRIEN
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc.,
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 232 CARTER Street
And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 5

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING,
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 22 1 Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES,
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 2
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co.,
3 6 8 No 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

FINE GOLD WATCHES.
To Sojourners in our City.
We call special attention of the sojourners in our city to the
FINE WATCH AND SILVERWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 South SECOND Street,
Who has on hand one of the finest assortments of Jewelry, etc., of any in the city. A splendid assortment of SILVERWARE ALWAYS ON HAND. Remember
W. W. CASSIDY,
8 16 5 No. 12 South SECOND Street.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 24

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No. 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26 5 BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
11 11smth5rp No. 324 CHESNUT STREET, Below Fourth.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
8 15 Solid Silver-Ware.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 5 No. 12 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
RETAIL HOUSE,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
WHOLESALE HOUSE,
No. 630 MARKET STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:
SADDLES, 200 styles, 2000 qualities.
HARNESS from $15 to $500 per set.
Mountings, Bridles, Bits, Whips, Blankets, Combs, Brushes, Robes, Government Harness, Plough Bridles, Hog Collars, Padded Hames, Wood Stirrups, Travelling Bags, Trunks and Valises, Lunch Baskets, Chamois, Blacking, Boots, etc.
We call the attention of merchants visiting this market, also the city retail trade, to our large, cheap and varied stock.
3 9 6mrp LACEY, MEEKER & CO.

HARNESS.
A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of
SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.
WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1 5 No. 114 MARKET Street.

WHAT IS THE BEST CURE FOR
CORNS, BUNIONS, ETC.?

THEOBALD'S BOOTS,
No. 703 CALLOWHILL STREET,
He makes the Lasts to suit the Feet, and Boots Shoes, etc. etc., to fit the feet. TRY HIM. [8 16 1m

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAUtiful series of views, fifteen in number, designed for the instruction of juvenile artists. Price, 15 cents a package. With the EVENING TELEGRAPH, NEW YORK CLIPPER etc., will be found on sale at the
23 NEWS STAND,
S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

ATTEMPTED HEAVY FORGERY—AN APT PUPIL.—Another startling case of attempted forgery was brought to light yesterday. The forger in this case is an imitator of the notorious W. R. Cooper, and struck for a high figure. He gave the name of William H. Watson. At the hearing before United States Commissioner Hibler, the following testimony was elicited:—

N. B. Browne sworn—I am Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Philadelphia; this check was presented this morning at my office; it purports to be drawn by Lieutenant-Colonel David Taggart, Paymaster United States Army, and is dated August 21, 1866, No. 334, for $2350; the check was presented to the Paying Teller, Allen C. Michener, and referred to myself; being familiar with Colonel Taggart's handwriting, I at once decided it a forgery, and asked the defendant where he got it; he replied that he was a clerk in Colonel Taggart's office; I asked his name, and he declined to give it. He afterwards said he had found the check; being satisfied of the attempted fraud, I ordered his arrest, which was done; I have since learned that his name is William Henry Watson, at least he so represents it to be; I am familiar with Colonel Taggart's handwriting, both from long acquaintance and the transaction of official business; the signature is not his.

The defendant, who was not represented by counsel, was asked if he desired to put any questions to the witness, and he replied that he did not.

Peter Miles, a clerk in Colonel Taggart's office, testified that the defendant is not employed there, and that the signature to the check is not the Colonel's handwriting, nor bears any resemblance to it.

Sergeant Brodie, of the Mayor's police, testified that he arrested the prisoner and took him to the Central Station, where he had a conversation with him. Defendant said that he had been but three days in Philadelphia; that he was from England, having stopped at New York city on the way, and that he had been in the United States but about two weeks. He further said that he had been boarding with Mrs. Fitzsimmons, at Seventh and Green streets, which the Sergeant ascertained to be true.

In a subsequent conversation with the Chief of Police, he admitted that he got the check at the recruiting office in Front street.

The Commissioner committed him in default of $10,000 bail to answer.

District Attorney Valentine asked the prisoner if he had bail, to which he replied:—"I don't want it; I could get bail in England to the amount of £10,000, and if you send a despatch over the Atlantic Cable you'll find it so." Watson is a small sized man, of genteel dress and appearance.

"HONOR AMONG THIEVES."—An incident occurred yesterday which illustrated some of the nice punctilios of the thieving fraternity. In the dock of the Court of Quarter Sessions were two individuals charged with burglary. They were new to the business, and none of the detectives could recognize them as before in their clutches. They pleaded "not guilty" when arraigned, and no more was thought of the case among the spectators in the court-room. About an hour after the plea had been entered, a "professional," who is fortunate enough to be at liberty at the present time, stepped up to a well-known member of the bar, and, handing him $25, requested him to give his services to the two unfortunates about to be tried. He accompanied the fee with the remark that he had no acquaintance with the fellows, but, for the honor of the "profession," he desired them defended. The lawyer took the money, and stepping into Court, examined the bills of indictment, and discovered that they were charged with burglary in entering a dwelling and stealing five pounds of butter and several quarts of milk. The lawyer reported the state of affairs to his principal. Imagine his astonishment at the answer of the would-be friend of the strange burglars:—"Let the fellows go up. If they stoop to stealing butter and milk, they deserve all the Judge can give them. Keep the $25, and go to the Judge and tell him to give them another year!" The disgusted professional turned on his heel and marched away, cursing the meanness of the men who had descended so low as to steal provisions rather than more substantial plunder.

EXHIBITION BY THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The August exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society took place last evening at the Hall, Broad and Walnut. There was an unusually fine display of fruits and vegetables, especially the latter. The potatoes, tomatoes, and egg plants, were unusually large, and were calculated to delight the epicure. A fine sample of Lima beans was on exhibition. Mr. James McDonald sent a specimen of a new variety of tomato, which for size and solidity has rarely been excelled. Mr. Parsey exhibited sixty-four varieties of pears, and seventy varieties of apples, all of them very superior. Among the pears, the Bartlett was the most advanced for the season. There was a small variety of grapes on exhibition, but those on the tables were very fine, especially the Hamburg variety. Of plants there was a full display, including some rare varieties. Altogether, the exhibition for the month was a success, and attracted a large crowd of visitors.

TENDER OF THE UNION LEAGUE HOUSE TO THE SOUTHERN UNION CONVENTION.—The members of the Union League have been notified that there will be a meeting of that association this evening, at their club house, to discuss the propriety of tendering the use of their building to the members of the Southern Union Convention, which is to assemble here on the third of September. We have no doubt there will be perfect unanimity upon this subject. It is probable that other matters connected with the coming campaign will be brought before the meeting, and it is to be hoped, therefore, that every member of that influential organization who can possibly do so will be present to-night.

LOTTERY POLICY DEALERS IN TROUBLE.—In the early part of June, Mayor McMichael bound over, on the testimony of Francis J. Monaghan and others, a number of alleged dealers in lottery policies. Returns of the cases were made to the present term of the Court, and within a few days the Grand Jury have returned true bills against the following named:—James Madison Miller, J. A. J. Lewis, John J. Collins, Henry J. Lanning, Joseph S. Solomon, Charles Kelly, Charles Carpenter, Daniel Epley, Thomas E. Luken, Henry Cramer, Charles Deacon, and Barney Watkins. The Court has fixed Friday next for the trial of the cases. E. Spencer Miller, Esq., is counsel for the prosecution.

ELECTION OF JUDGES AND INSPECTORS.—The members of the Union party held an election in the various precincts throughout the city last evening, for the purpose of choosing Judges and Inspectors to conduct the election for delegates on next Tuesday evening. On that occasion there will be elected from each precinct one delegate to a City Convention, one delegate to a Judicial Convention, one delegate to a Congressional Convention, one delegate to a Representative Convention, two delegates to a Ward Convention.

ACCIDENT IN A MACHINE SHOP.—William Robertson, aged thirty-six years, residing at No. 1218 South Front, was seriously bruised about the chest, by a heavy spur-wheel which fell upon him at the Penn Iron-works, Beach and Palmer streets. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HOTEL THIEF.—Mary Brown was heard at the Central station yesterday, on the charge of stealing some spoons and other articles from one of the hotels at Long Branch. It was testified that the articles were found in her possession. She was held to answer.

CONCERT.—To-morrow there will be a vocal and instrumental concert and summer night festival, at Engel & Wolff's farm, under direction of Mr. Carl Gaertner. The Sangerbund Society and a full orchestra will assist.

THE GREAT FORGER PLEADS "GUILTY."—In the United States District Court, yesterday, William Ringgold Cooper, who received $60,000 from the First National Bank on a Government draft fraudulently obtained, was arraigned on a bill of indictment containing thirteen counts, and entered a plea of guilty. Cooper acted under the advice of counsel, the testimony making so clear a case against him as to leave no room for doubt. Sentence was deferred.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Captain E. Forrest Koehler, lately of the 114th Regiment, died of cholera yesterday morning. The members of his late regiment meet at General Collis' office at 2 o'clock to-day to make arrangements for his funeral. Captain Koehler had served during the war in the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Collis' Zouaves).

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—A young woman, who has been living as a domestic at the residence of F. J. Sylvester, Fisher's lane, had a hearing at the Central Station on the charge of stealing a number of articles which have disappeared since she was employed in the house. None of the property has been traced to her possession. She was held for a further hearing.

STRAW BAIL.—Hugh Drain, the Schuylkill Ranger, charged with burglary at the Sorrel Horse Hotel, on the Darby road, failed to appear before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon. Drain was held in $1000 bail to appear yesterday afternoon. His bail was James Montague, No. 2314 Pine street. The security was declared forfeited.

CARTERS ON A STRIKE.—The carters employed on the reservoir for the Roxborough Water Works struck for higher wages yesterday. They ask for an advance of fifty cents per day on their present wages of $3.

SWORN IN.—Major David P. Weaver appeared before Judge Ludlow yesterday morning, and took the oath of office as City Commissioner.

—A taking novelty is colored starch. It is made in pink, buff, mauve, blue, and a delicate green. Any muslin starched with the new preparation is completely colored, but it washes out, and the garment that was pink to-day may be green to-morrow, and buff afterwards.

—At Adelaide, South Australia, the scenic artist of the theatre has been called before the curtain nightly for his painting of the lake scene of *Arrah-na-Pogue*. Such a recognition was never bestowed on a scenic artist here, to our knowledge.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT street, above Twelfth. Doors open at 7.15. Curtain rises at 8.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 22,
BENEFIT
OF
MR. T. McKEON,
AND POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of his popular and powerful adaptation of
BACCARAT;
OR, THE KNAVES OF THE PACK,
pronounced by all who have seen it
THE MOST THRILLING DRAMA
ever presented in this city.
It will be repeated with the now famous scenes,
THE WHIRLPOOL OF CROISSY
AND
THE INUNDATION,
with its
TORRENT OF REAL WATER.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, August 25,
GRAND SUMMER MATINEE.
THURSDAY EVENING, August 23,
first night of a powerful dramatization of Charles Dickens' popular novel,
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND.
PRICES OF ADMISSION,
FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ONLY.
Orchestra 75c. Parquette, 50c. Family Circle, 25c.
No extra charge for reserved seats.

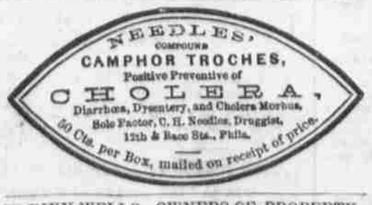
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner of NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
THIS EVENING
The Management take pleasure in announcing an engagement, for
TWO WEEKS ONLY,
with the world-renowned
BULLIDAY FAMILY,
who will appear each evening in their wonderful performances, including the great feat of equilibrium, the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN,
and the marvellous
NIAGARA LEAP.
In consequence of the limited number of nights that the Bulliday family can remain in Philadelphia, they have determined to offer
TWO MATINEES, OR DAY PERFORMANCES,
each week, the first to take place on
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 22,
at 2½ o'clock, thus affording families, and those residing at a distance from the city, an opportunity of witnessing their daring performances.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
H. A. LARNED AW.....Sole Lessee and Manager.
DECIDED SUCCESS
of the popular artist,
MR. STUART ROBSON,
who will appear in
THREE OF HIS GREAT CHARACTERS,
JACK RAGGET, THE FAT BOY, AND JEM BAGGS.
Complete success of the New Company.
THIS EVENING
will be performed the Comic Drama
WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN?
Jack Ragget.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Antonella.....Mrs. Claude Hamilton
Barnah.....Miss Alice Stedler
Followed by the glorious Farce of
THE FAT BOY.
Waddilove.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
To conclude with the popular Farce of the
WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs with songs.....Mr. STUART ROBSON
Herbert with songs.....Miss Alice Stedler
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON.
ROBSON MATINEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT
AND
SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL,
ON THURSDAY, August 23, 1866,
DAY AND EVENING,
AT
ENGEL & WOLFF'S FARM.
CONCERT TO COMMENCE AT 5 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS. 8 22 2t*

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Flag Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 cents, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No. 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted, 6 29 3m

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends, and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
8 4 6m VANKIRK & CO



PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
810 5 GOLDSMITHS' HALL, LIBRARY Street

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'
NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,
UNDER AUSPICES OF THE
SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
AT GROVER'S THEATRE,
On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866.
POSTPONED UNTIL
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 11.

300,000 *Tickets will be sold at* $1 *each*—75,000 *Presents Awarded, valued at* $250,000! $25,000 *of the Profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund,* $2500 *to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum. The balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, Washington, D. C.*

One Present to Every Four Tickets.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM
OWENS & CO.,
Military and Naval Law Office,
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Opposite the State House,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Also sent to any part of the country promptly by mail

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED.

Three-story Brick residence, H street between Sixth and Seventh	$18,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds complete (Pin, Ear Rings, and Rings	1,500
1 Grand Piano (Steinway)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, $200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $270 each	1,350
80 American-case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Bunting do do $40 each	3,000
90 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 do $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors, $25 each	1,200
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, &c., $5 to $10 each	27,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, &c., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, &c., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings, &c., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the Concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to Agents and Ticket-holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear in the list, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipment or mode of sending for the presents. Tickets for sale at all the principal Hotels, Book, and Music Stores in the city, and at the Headquarters, in the Mammoth Fair Building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home Fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

CARD.—A large number of tickets remaining unsold, it will be necessary to postpone the drawing until THURSDAY, the 11th of October, 1866, at which time it will positively occur.

The many swindling schemes that have been presented to the public during the past few months, somewhat delayed our sales, until we were able to satisfy the people throughout the country that this enterprise was genuine, and solely for charitable purposes. The Directors are confident of the sale of every ticket, and have allotted sufficient time to guarantee the sales without any further postponement.

Maj. H. A. HALL, Pres. Soldiers' and Sailors' Union.
Col. CHAS. E. CAPEHART,
Maj. M. J. ALBURGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE,
} Managing Directors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 26, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others are "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from all charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise. E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

We refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John B. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. F. Dougaty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingerson, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Hon. B. F. Wade, U. S. Senator, Ohio
Hon. G. P. Latham, M. C., W. Va.
Hon. Benj. E. Wilson, M. C., Ohio.
Gen. Hoys, M. C., Ohio.
William E. Owens, Esq., Philadelphia. [8 16 tos

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY.
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-10§

GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
A Grand Testimonial will be given to ALONZO SHOCK, of Company A, 4th P. V. R. C., at STRAWBERRY MANSION, on MONDAY, August 27, 1866. Tickets 50 cents, admitting a Lady and Gentleman.
8 11 13t ALONZO BAKER, Secretary.

GYMNASIUM
FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.
Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 2m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
8 29§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
On and after August 27, the rates will be reduced to $3 per day.
Hotel remains open until OCTOBER 1.
8 21 12t J. F. CAKE.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Will Remain Open This Season Later than Usual.
Persons visiting us late in August or early in September will find it a very pleasant portion of the sea shore season, and have the benefit of a certainty in securing ocean-front rooms.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
8 18 3w Proprietor.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
CHOICE ROOMS can now be had at this favorite House.
W. T. CALEB.
OPEN UNTIL OCTOBER 1. 8 17

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866.
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27 wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 28 sw2m Proprietor of Stages

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—
Special Excursion..... 6 00 A. M.
Mail..... 7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached..... 9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation..... 4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.
Special Excursion..... 5 18 P. M.
Mail..... 4 45 P. M.
Freight..... 11 30 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)..... 7 08 A. M.
Accommodation..... 5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street..... 5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson..... 6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street..... 10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield..... 1 00 P. M. and 3 45 P. M.
Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
Tickets for sale at No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and at the office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 26 S. Fifth street.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No. 26 S. Fifth street. Branch Office No. 320 N. Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City, and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC., ETC.
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travelers enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866 and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company No. 828 CHESNUT Street Continental Hotel.
6 26 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9:00 A. M., Morning Mail, due 12:25.
2 00 P. M., Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6:20 A. M., Morning Mail, due 10:07.
5 00 P. M., Express, due 8 22.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No. 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street, can by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent

KLINE'S
WILLOUGHBY'S,
MASON'S,
LYMAN'S,
PATENT
AIR-TIGHT
ELF-SEALING
FRUIT JARS.
All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at the
LOWEST
Market Price.
A. J. WEIDENER,
8 15 1m No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
125,000	" 6 " '81	128,100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,550 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,568 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks	$55 950 89
	Cash in Drawer	678 48
		86,635 37
		$1,253 639 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Penistan,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
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THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 1§

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 133 South FOURTH Street
PHILADELPHIA.
Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all occupations at exceedingly low rates.
Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.
Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $1000, or giving $15 per week if disabled to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.
For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.
LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Enoch Eewis, late Gen. Sup't Penna. R. R.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL
FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
Assets on January 1, 1866,
$2,506,851'96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1866
$11,467 59.	$310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,000,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 tf2

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.
This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.
1865.
Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than
$500,000
Disbursed on this account within the past few years.
For the present the office of this company will remain at
No. 415 WALNUT STREET,
But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.
DIRECTORS

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES J. DUPOEY,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, Jr.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, Vice-President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 7 19 §

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvery,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 15

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. COLWELL, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.
Invested in United States, $1,500,000.
Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.
Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250.
All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.
ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania.
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange,
PHILADELPHIA (8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY CHAS. E. WARBURTON,
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

In Memoriam—Thomas Brainerd, D. D.

An earnest, honest man, a faithful messenger of the Gospel of Peace, one of those rare spirits who now and then gladden the earth by their presence, has finished his allotted task and gone to receive his recompense! The Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D. D., who for thirty years past has been the Minister of the Old Pine Street Presbyterian Church, died last evening at Scranton, Pa., from an attack of apoplexy.

About a month ago he left the city on a visit to a married daughter living at Scranton. Two young children of the latter were at the time suffering from a severe illness which terminated fatally in both cases. Over these two little sufferers the venerable Minister of God watched day and night in keen anxiety, and it is thought that the fatigue of body and trouble of mind thus induced were the causes of the sudden attack which resulted in his death.

Still he was enjoying his usual good health, although much depressed in spirit, up to the very day of his death. On Saturday he wrote to Robert J. Mercer, Esq., one of his most intimate friends. This is probably the last letter that he ever penned, and is thus rendered of peculiar and melancholy interest. In it he spoke with great feeling of his personal friendship, and tendered his heartiest thanks for the sympathy shown him and his family in their afflictions by the members of his congregation. He also stated that he was enjoying excellent health, although much wearied in body and mind by his incessant watching over the death-bed of his grandchildren. In view of this he asked advice concerning a project which he had formed of not returning to the city until he had perfectly recovered from the shock. The announcement this morning of his death was so sudden that many of his friends refused at first to give it credence. The body will reach the city at six o'clock this evening, and all further arrangements will be announced in due season.

Dr. Brainerd comes of good old Puritan stock. He was a direct descendant of that Daniel Brainerd who, about the year 1649, being then only eight years of age, was brought from Exeter, England, to Hartford, Connecticut, and there founded a family which has furnished more than one illustrious name to the history of the Church and country. Speaking of one of his ancestors, the celebrated Scottish churchman, Dr. Alexander Chalmers, wrote as follows:—"When reading such lives as those of Brainerd and Doddridge, I have often stood amazed, I could almost say envious, of their power to sustain a real and spiritual intercourse with Heaven for large portions of a whole day." Of such an ancestry the subject of our sketch need not have been ashamed, and we pay his memory no slight tribute when we say that his whole career proved him to be a worthy descendant of such an illustrious house.

He was born about the year 1804, in central New York, and passed most of his childhood in the vicinity of Rome, in Oneida county of that State. Having graduated at Hamilton College, he first turned his attention to the study of the law. Before engaging in practice, however, he discovered his true sphere in life, and entered the celebrated Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, as a student of divinity. After completing his studies there, he removed to Philadelphia and placed himself under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Patterson, for whom he also preached at times in the First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties. At this period, in conjunction with some other young and earnest churchmen, he established a prayer-meeting at the Rising Sun, from which humble source has since sprung the flourishing church at Tioga.

His first field of exclusive labor was in Cincinnati, where he became the assistant of the Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, an association which was the beginning of a warm friendship between him and all the members of the Beecher family, which has continued to the present time. In one of the General Assemblies of the Church, about this period, he became the champion of Dr. Beecher's orthodoxy, which had been fiercely assailed, thus establishing another and an enduring bond between the two families. Besides attending to his pastoral duties, his residence in Cincinnati was varied by labors in many other fields. Besides managing a child's paper, a youth's magazine, and a weekly called the *Christian Herald*, he assisted in editing the *Presbyterian Quarterly Review*.

About the year 1835 he again came to Philadelphia, in response to an earnest call from the congregation of the Old Pine Street Church, the pulpit of which he has since filled in the most satisfactory and successful manner. This church is one of the most interesting historical relics of Philadelphia, its foundation dating back to the colonial period, and anterior to that of nearly every other church in the city. During the Revolutionary war, it was at one time used by the British troops as a hospital for their sick and wounded. It was also at that period the scene of Dr. Duffield's labors. Early in the present century the Rev. Dr. E. S. Ely became its pastor, remaining in charge until he was succeeded by Dr. Brainerd. These two men have thus filled its pulpit for half a century in succession—something which has but few counterparts in the history of the American Church.

Of the labors of Dr. Brainerd's long pastorate—excelled in length in this city by that of the Rev. Albert Barnes alone—it is unnecessary and impossible to speak in this connection. He was an earnest and eloquent preacher, and a faithful and beloved pastor, and that is the highest eology that we can pronounce on the labors of any man. He was of very industrious literary habits, having been a frequent contributor to the literary monthlies, and the author of numerous published sermons and tracts. Not long since he gave to the world what he modestly styled his "first book," which bore the following title:—"The Life of John Brainerd, the brother of David Brainerd, and his successor as Missionary to the Indians of New Jersey." This work was ably written, and created quite a sensation in the religious and literary world.

Dr. Brainerd was a well-built man, of short stature, and extremely youthful appearance. Of a nervous temperament and genial disposition, he was an ever-ready helper of young ministers and of all others who stood in need. During the war he made a record of stern and unflinching loyalty. In his peculiar sphere he wielded a commanding influence, having been Moderator as well as Chairman of the Joint Committee of the General Assembly.

Putting together the qualities of his heart and the labors of his life, we cannot refrain from the closing words:—"Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom there was no guile."

Burglary as One of the Fine Arts.

There is nothing so charming as perfection in any art, whether it be legitimate or illegitimate. If a thing be done stupidly, no matter how beneficial in its results, or how meritorious in the motives which prompted it, the critical public will not be thrown into such a rapture of applause as is elicited by a well-planned and deliberately executed infringement upon the rights of one's person or property. This is a feature of the "old Adam" which still sways our humanity. And yet this feeling of admiration for perverted skill very properly influences a court of justice in meting out the punishment incurred by a violation of the law. If a burglar bursts open a door with a bludgeon, or hacks a money-drawer to splinters with a meat axe, he has some show for mercy. Being considered a fool as well as a knave, the element of pity enters into his case, and mitigates his punishment in a measure. But when the housebreaker goes about his business at dead of night, and by the aid of skeleton keys, jimmies, and other scientific accompaniments, performs his work in a neat and skilful manner, we do not hesitate to consign him to long years of imprisonment. The very skill of the offender renders him all the more dangerous to the community, if he be permitted to remain at large.

We are led into this train of thought by the examination of an assortment of burglarious tools which have recently come into the possession of our police authorities. They were captured in New York by Detectives George H. Smith and Taggart, at the time that the notorious Roberts and Mason were taken into custody in that city. The history of these desperate men is not without romantic interest. Roberts is an American, who was well known to the police of this city fifteen years ago. About that time he forsook this country for England, where he prosecuted his calling with success for a time, but finally fell into the hands of the authorities, and was transported to Van Diemen's Land. Obtaining a ticket of leave, he returned to England, where he organized a gang of kindred spirits for operations in his native land. One of them, Thomas Baskerville by name, is now serving out a term in the Penitentiary for the robbery of a shoe store at Eighth and Filbert streets; another is still at large, and has thus far eluded the utmost vigilance of the police; while the other, John Mason, is keeping company with Roberts in Moyamensing Prison. But little is known about the previous history of these Englishmen, except that one of them belonged to the Manchester, and another to the London mob. That the whole gang comprised the most skilful and energetic burglars who have ever cursed the United States with their presence, is abundantly proved by the success which attended their operations up to the time of their capture.

When Roberts and his colleagues crossed the ocean, they brought with them the most perfect set of tools that our detectives have ever encountered. But at the very outset of their cis-Atlantic career they came to grief. In an attempt to force an entrance into the safe of a country bank they lost the most valuable portion of their outfit. Being likewise short of funds, they found it necessary to resort to the petty burglaries of March and April last. In these they were entirely successful, and with the funds thus secured they proceeded to replenish their stock of instruments, and were about entering upon some gigantic enterprise, which would have astonished the country, and amply repaid them for all previous disappointments, when Messrs. Smith and Taggart suddenly pounced down upon and put an end to the scheme.

In their possession were found the tools with which they had intended to operate. Among them were some fifty or sixty skeleton keys of the most varied and intricate construction. They were likewise provided with little cakes of white wax, on which they took the impression of keys of which duplicates were required. Pincers, jimmies, taps, and bits without number were also in store. Some of these bear the trademark of "J. Buck, Loudon," and are probably a portion of their original stock. But the most formidable and ingenious piece of mechanism which they possessed, and the construction of which showed that they were consummate masters of their art, was an instrument for opening a safe in a quiet way. The instrument which they imported from England, and lost in their first essay at its use, weighed about one hundred pounds. In the construction of the new one they made some improvements, besides reducing its weight to fifty-six pounds. This machine, the like of which was never before seen in America, consists simply of a bar of iron, one inch in thickness, three inches in width, and three or four feet long. By means of wooden trestles placed at either end and secured to the floor with screws, this bar is held in place before the safe. Midway in the length of the iron bar there is a threaded hole, through which the drill is worked by means of a crank. The drill itself is very ingenious, and has all the necessary appliances for keeping the bit pressed hard against the safe door. When the outer coating of the safe is once perforated, the bit is replaced by a tap, by which threads are formed around the aperture. At this point the drill is laid aside and a threaded bolt inserted in its place. Blocks of wood are then placed against the trestles to prevent them from being drawn in against the safe, and everything is ready for the final operation. This is not as easily understood as the preliminaries, but its result is the gradual forcing outward of the exterior surface of the safe door. Taken altogether, the whole operation is one of the most ingenious ever devised. There are probably not more than two or three safes in the United States that could resist it successfully.

But these *chevaliers d'industrie* are now safely lodged behind an arrangement of bolts and bars which will defy all efforts at escape. In due season they will receive the punishment which their rascality merits; and then, while we shall admire their perseverance and skill, we shall breathe all the freer from knowledge of the fact that they are no longer engaged in their predatory work.

The President Invoked to Interfere in a State Election.

The regal doctrine of Executive supremacy, so strongly urged by our conservatives, leads to logical results which they seem anxious to avail themselves of at the earliest moment possible. Having endorsed the complete overthrow of State rights in the late Rebel States by the President's reconstruction policy, they are now clamoring that he shall exercise a like power for their partisan ends in States that were never in rebellion. Thus we find that a State delegation of these fellows from Missouri waited upon the President day before yesterday, to procure military interference in their favor in that State, so as to enable the conservative, or reconstructed Rebel party, to carry the election there this fall.

The first speaker was one Brodhead, who informed the President that Missouri had not a republican form of government, and that the time might come when they should be obliged to fall back upon the guarantee of the general Government.

He was followed by ex-Governor Austin A. King, one of the bitterest pro-slavery Rebel sympathizers that even the State of Missouri can boast. He was a violent, unscrupulous opponent of the General Government during the whole war, and a foul-mouthed slanderer of President Lincoln during that good man's life. The burden of this creatures' remarks were that the Federal "offices" in Missouri were in bad hands, and that the military commanders were not sufficiently susceptible to "conservative" influences. General Sherman, it seems, could not be trusted. The late proclamation of the Governor that the Constitution and laws should be enforced had also operated to intimidate the conservatives. Three-fourths of the "loyal men," this veracious old Copperhead asserted, are disfranchised in Missouri, and unless the general Government could do something for them, he had no guarantee that a single man would step forward to support the President's administration. The gist of the matter finally came out in a modest request for the appointment of one of "the *Blairs*" to an office! If Frank Blair could only be given military command of Missouri, a conservative triumph would be sure.

The President's reply was hardly what was anticipated. The overthrow of a State Government like that of Missouri is a tolerably large job for peace times. The President simply told them that he was disposed to do all that he could for them; that General Hancock would be on the ground, and would give them every "possible assistance *within the sphere of his duties*," which is a very important reservation, as the sphere of his duties is simply to assist in the enforcement of the law and the maintenance of the civil authorities.

We look upon this interview as a concession in advance of the triumph of the Union party in Missouri. The only hope of the Copperheads has been in forcibly overriding and trampling under foot the Constitution and laws of the State. But the gallant Governor, Colonel Fletcher, who has fought the Rebel hordes of Missouri from the start, has given them to understand that their programme of lawlessness and revolution will not work. The Constitution and the laws will be maintained, and if the civil power is not sufficient the military power will be promptly and unsparingly used. This fearless stand of the Governor, and the active, vigilant attitude of the Union party throughout the State have struck terror into the ranks of the Copperheads, and, as a last resort, we find this desperate but unavailing effort to secure Presidential interference through the military power to control the election.

But although this effort, for the time at least, appears to be unsuccessful, it is full of dangerous significance, as showing to what lengths these so-called conservatives would go. Blatant as they are in an assumed advocacy of State rights, they have the hardihood to ask the President of the United States to intertere and exercise a usurped authority over a State whose relations with the Union have never been disturbed! The mere idea that the President *could* by any possibility be induced to take such an imperial step is startling, and shows with alarming distinctness in what direction we are drifting.

A Southern Sentiment.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Dispatch* thus corrects an assumed mistake:—

"We say frankly and truly that not one man in five hundred at the South *who has the manners or appearance of a gentleman*, is anything else than a good ex-Confederate. On one question, the decent portion of our population was united. This was in the desire to establish the independence of our section. Defeated in the attempt to accomplish this, they have reluctantly submitted to the adverse decree of destiny, and have 'accepted the inevitable' without unmanly repining. They desire to see an honorable peace accomplished and harmony restored. But they have a contempt for the men who pretended to be or were for the Union throughout."

—The same paper thus avows its interest in the success of the Copperhead candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania:—

"WE LIKE HIM.

"We gather from the record that Mr. Clymer, from the day that the Confederates crossed over at Greencastle into the smiling Cumberland Valley, became an ardent, avowed sympathizer with the 'traitors,' and an ardent supporter of the 'Rebellion.' In other words, he became a so-called Copperhead, as in fact he had always been before, and refused to render aid in resisting the invasion. Mr. Clymer is also now ready to take these 'traitors' by the hand, and to assist them to assert their privileges under the Government. Now, in our humble opinion, all these things are the very best indications that could be given us that Mr. Clymer deserves to be Governor of Pennsylvania."

—We congratulate Mr. Clymer on the advocacy of such an assistant. It loses him probably a thousand votes the moment that the South comes out on his side. We can only recommend him to use the prayer that Heaven would save him from his friends.

Superfluous Cheers.—The August Convention was regaled with a despatch from Colorado announcing the carrying of that Territory by the conservatives by a handsome majority, and the cheers with which they greeted the announcement proves that the smallest favors were thankfully received. Later advices, however, show that the applause was superfluous, and that Colorado has given a decision adverse to those who were lauding her to the skies. The old proverb is apt, which tells us not to cheer until we have got out of the woods.

The True Spirit of Conservatism Illustrated.

The hatred of our Northern Pro-slavery Conservatives for the Union men of the South is bitter and unrelenting. Thus the *World* calls the Southern Union Convention, which is to meet in this city on the 3d of September, the "Mean White Convention." "Mean white" is a term borrowed from the Southern vocabulary, and signifies any one who did not belong to the slave aristocracy by the possession of human chattels. And this is the term which the *World* applies to the faithful loyalists of the South, men who suffered everything and perilled everything rather than abjure their allegiance to the old flag. For the Rebel who broke his oath, deserted his post and took up arms against the Government, the *World* has nothing but love and admiration. For the faithful Southern Unionist, who stood firm in the darkest hours, and suffered imprisonment, torture, and exile, rather than become a traitor, the *World* has nothing but scorn and reproach. Could anything more clearly reveal the true spirit of the *World* and its party?

Acts versus Professions.

Acts speak louder than words. One such tragedy as the New Orleans massacre, sustained, as it has been, by the whole South, and by every Rebel sympathizer at the North, is worth more to show the *real* temper and condition of the late Rebel communities than all the resolutions and addresses of a hundred Wigwam Conventions.

The Return to Town.—The delightful weather which is at present favoring our city will have the effect of driving the wanderers back to town much earlier than usual. The extreme heat of July renders it probable that, by a system of compensation, we will have a cool and early autumn. Once more will the long rows of shutters be opened; once more will the streets be thronged with familiar faces. Business will become brisk, and a long and profitable fall season can be confidently counted upon by our business community.

Comfort for Small Incomes. By Mrs. Warren.—On Saturday next we shall commence the publication of this beautiful sketch upon domestic economy, and companion work to "How I Managed my House on £200 a Year," which was so well received by the readers of The Evening Telegraph.

"Comfort for Small Incomes" is equally as good as its predecessor, and cannot fail to prove interesting.

—The failure of the peach crop this year has been a source of great grief to epicures; but if we are inclined to be philosophical, can we not derive the comfort from it that the temptation to over-indulgence is thus removed from many, and numerous cases of cholera prevented? It is well to derive what satisfaction we can from disappointment; and in the present case such satisfaction is plausible, at least.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NATIONAL UNION CONVENTIONS.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.

Headquarters Executive Committee,
August 21, 1866.

The NATIONAL UNION JOHNSON CLUBS OF THE SEVERAL WARDS in the city of Philadelphia, will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock P. M., and hold an election for Delegates, as follows:—

Each club will elect THREE DELEGATES TO A CITY CONVENTION to nominate CITY and COUNTY OFFICERS, including candidates for JUDGES OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, TWO DELEGATES TO A CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION, TWO DELEGATES TO A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION, and TWO DELEGATES TO A SENATORIAL CONVENTION for the FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

In the Wards which are embraced in a Surveyor's District in which a candidate is to be elected, the Clubs of said Wards will elect TWO DELEGATES TO A SURVEYORS' CONVENTION; and in cases where only a part of a Ward is embraced in a Congressional or Representative District, there will be chosen ONE DELEGATE to represent the fraction of the Ward included in said District.

The Delegates to the City Convention herein provided for will meet on THURSDAY, the 30th day of August, at 12 o'clock, at such places as may be provided by this committee, and of which due notice will be given.

J. R. FLANIGEN, Chairman.
S. Snyder Leidy, Secretary. [8 22 5t

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of Pennsylvania, to the Patriots of the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1866.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on Monday, the 3d day of September next.

History furnishes no parallel to the patriotism, courage and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these great issues all are vitally concerned, and our Southern compatriots have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial welcome to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will be received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and earnestly invited to come here and honor the occasion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilled country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of liberty from the South.

By order of the Committee,
FR JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at their Rooms, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street, and register their names. The Club place their Rooms at the use of the Convention as Headquarters. Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, have already registered their names. 8 17 14t

FOR CORONER,
1866,
WILLIAM TAYLOR.
Subject to the Rules of the Union Convention. [8 20 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
Broad Street.
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.
A Special Meeting of the
Union League of Philadelphia,
WILL BE HELD
AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,
AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.
By order of the Board of Directors.
8 15 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
F. T. WALTON,
THIRTEENTH WARD,
Subject to the Union Republican Convention. [8 16 11t

FOR RECEIVER OF TAXES,
RICHARD PELTZ,
FIRST WARD.
Subject to the decision of the
UNION CONVENTION. 8 18 10t*

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILLIAM M. COOPER, of the Fifth Ward, subject to the decision of the Convention of the Union party. 8 4 21t

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWing meritorious notice of this most delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

Mujaviro.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists. [7 14 6m4p

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "Telegraph," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.
7 30 6m4p JOY, COE & CO.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
August 23, 1866.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 3d day of September, at 10 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for nine Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
8 22 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
August 14, 1866.
Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of Deposit of Temporary Loan, other than those issued for clearing-house purposes that the Treasury Department is prepared to redeem the same on presentation at the various offices from which they were issued, with accrued interest thereon at the time of presentation, between this date and August 28, and that after the latter date interest will cease on such certificates.
HUGH McCULLOCH
8 15 10t rp Secretary of the Treasury.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by 6 13 ws
PHALON & SON, New York.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON S—TAKE NO OTHER.

LOST.

$5'00 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE AFternoon of the 21st inst., a Buckskin Purse containing three fire-proof keys and a small brass door key. The above reward will be given for their delivery to JOHN B. MYERS & CO., corner of BANK and MARKET Streets. 8 22 2t*

$2 REWARD.—LOST, IN COMING FROM Barnsboro' Station, West Jersey Railroad, to Third and Walnut streets, a pair of Linen Cuffs, with Gold Studs attached, with small black set in the centre. The above reward will be paid by returning to Stamp Agency, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. 8 20 3t

COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES,
40 CENTS.
By the author of "HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON ONE THOUSAND A YEAR"
G. W PITCHER,
8 22 3t No. 808 CHESNUT Street.

FOR SALE.—THE ONE-HALF INTEREST of an old-established HOTEL, in one of the most central localities in Philadelphia. The house is conducted in every respect as a first-class house, and commands a large and profitable trade. The object in disposing of an interest is with a view to an extension of facilities for the accommodation of increasing trade. Address "Hotel," Box 2965, Philadelphia Post Office. 8 22 3t*

THE BEST FIVE CENT CIGAR IN THE CITY.
D. P. McDOWELL'S
"RECONSTRUCTION BRAND."
Call and try them, at
Nos. 256 and 258 South SECOND Street.
The Reconstruction Cigar, both in quality and quantity, is unsurpassed by any ten cent Cigar now sold in this city. 8 13 mwf 1m

GRAND ACTION SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANO FORTE, made by one of the best makers three months ago; elegantly carved, overstrung bass, four round corners, etc.
Will be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
as the owner is leaving the city, at
8 21 3t* No. 704 LOCUST Street.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.
MR. SARGENT
Will return to the city and resume business September 1.
Orders received as usual at
MASON & CO'S,
8 17 No. 907 Chesnut street.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
The steamer NEVADA, Captain Grumley, now loading at the second wharf above MARKET Street, will leave as above on THURSDAY next, 23d inst.
Freight taken on reasonable terms. Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
8 20 3t No 122 South WHARVES

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF FINE OLD English Books, comprising the finest editions, with many of great rarity, together with a rich assortment of French Facetiæ.
B. ASHWORTH,
No. 228 S. NINTH Street, below Walnut.
N. B.—Old Books bought in large or small quantities or exchanged. 26im4p

THE WHITE HOUSE, AT ATLANTIC CITY, is still open for the reception of visitors. Apply to WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor,
8 22 2t* at Atlantic City.

A CARD.—A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN OF this city, who lately lost his wife, wishes a lady of high standing to take charge of two small children and to travel to California. A widow lady, with one child, might accept of it. Please address Post Office,
8 21 2t* W. H. MORPHEY, M. D.

FINE BREECH-LOADING SHOT GUNS,
EXTRA FINE RIFLES AND PISTOLS,
Made to order by
8 14 1pare EVANS, No 230 SOUTH Street.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, of best quality; manufactured and for sale cheap, by the dozen or case; suitable for retail trade, at
J. KEENAN & BROTHER'S,
8 14 1m* No. 51 S. FOURTH Street.

INSTRUCTION.

CRITTENDEN'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUTION DESIGNED TO AID
YOUNG MEN
IN ACQUIRING
A Practical Business Education.

This Institution offers advantages for acquiring a thorough and practical business education, which are of the highest order. Its increasing prosperity attests the estimation in which it is held by the business community. Within the past year Seven Hundred and Sixteen Students were in attendance, an excess of thirty-seven over any previous year.

The College occupies three stories of the large building at the northeast corner of SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, which has recently been much enlarged, and will be fitted up with every convenience and improvement necessary for acquiring a complete commercial education.

The branches taught are limited to those which are specially requisite for business purposes. A fair knowledge of the common English branches is all that is necessary to be qualified to enter the College. The Course of Instruction includes—

BOOK-KEEPING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
PENMANSHIP,
COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS,
BUSINESS FORMS,
COMMERCIAL LAW,
TELEGRAPHING,
MATHEMATICS,
PHONOGRAPHY, ETC.

Each student is taught separately, and can pursue any or all of the above studies, as he may desire. Applicants are received at any time, and can attend at such hours as may be most convenient.

Those who enter during August are allowed a discount of twenty-five per cent. off regular terms.

Catalogues containing full particulars may be obtained at the College. [8 15 wmslm
S. H. CRITTENDEN & Co.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.
PHILIP A. CREGAR,
Being about to relinquish his position in the public schools, with which he has been connected for the last twenty-three years,
WILL OPEN A DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR
YOUNG LADIES,
AT
No 3810 CHESNUT Street,
On MONDAY, September 10.
This Institution is designed to rival the best seminaries in the country.

CIRCULARS,
Containing particulars and other information in relation to this institution, can be had until the 1st of September, at
No. 640 N. TWELFTH Street 8 22

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH,
Boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1317 and 1329 SPRUCE Street, will reopen on THURSDAY, September 20.
French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
Primary Department, $60 per annum.
Day Scholars per annum, $100.
Day Boarding Pupils, $200.
MADAME HERVELLY,
6 22 fmw4m Principal

MONS. ALEXANDRE WOLOWSKI'S CLASSES FOR PIANO AND SINGING are now open, by his entirely new simplified system. Those who wish to read music at sight, keep time perfectly by a newly invented manner accompanied by the new march of harmony, sing or perform in concert, choir, or private, can inscribe their names at No. 704 LOCUST Street.
Ladies' Seminary and private Singing Clubs will be attended to. 8 21 3t*

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.—The Autumnal session will open on MONDAY, September 3. Applications for admission may be made during the preceding week, between 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning. JAMES W. ROBBINS, A. M.,
8 13 mw1st Head Master.

MISS LUMENA F. CARR, LATE OF Miss Robinson's, will open an ENGLISH and FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 427 N. SIXTH Street, on MONDAY, September 10. For circulars, apply as above. 8 22 ws2t*

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, IN THE PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner of CHESNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, re-opens MONDAY, September 10. Entrance on EIGHTEENTH Street. [8 22 1m] L. BARROWS, Principal.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA
THE FINEST EVER IMPORTED.
Oolong Tea, Dragon Chop
The highest grade known,
AND EVERY OTHER DESCRIPTION OF
FINE TEAS, COFFEES, AND GROCERIES,
AT
JAMES R. WEBB'S
Central Tea and Coffee Warehouse,
EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets,
14§ Philadelphia.

SHERRY WINE.
FINE HARMONY SHERRY WINE.
ALSO, FINEST QUALITY CROWN SHERRY
For sale by the cask or demijohn.
ALSO, CHOICE TABLE CLARET,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 6mp S. W cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
WRITTEN, ENGRAVED, AND PRINTED.
The Latest London and Paris Styles.
INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, CRESTS, ARMS, ETC., STAMPED ON PAPER AND ENVELOPES, IN COLORS, GRATIS.
The Finest English, French, and American Paper and Envelopes.
MONOGRAMS, ARMS, CRESTS, Designed and Engraved.
WRITING DESKS, TRAVELLING CASES, PORTFOLIOS, POCKET-BOOKS, KNIVES, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, and a very large stock of
FINE STATIONERY.
R. HOSKINS & CO,
STATIONERS AND CARD ENGRAVERS,
6 28 6m rp No. 913 ARCH Street.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
That we make the NITROUS OXIDE pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, and extract Teeth absolutely without pain, eighteen thousand patients, and the medical profession will testify.
It is our specialty. We never fail.
Come to headquarters. [8 3 1m rp
OFFICE, No. 737 WALNUT Street.

H. S. FISHER'S PATENT
SELF-SEALING PRESERVING CAN.
This celebrated Can has been used by thousands for the last five years, and all who have tried it speak in the highest terms of its superior merits. We venture to assert that it is more reliable, more convenient, and possesses more practical merit than any other Can in use. It is sealed and unsealed with the greatest ease, a merit of which it particularly boasts. All Cans warranted that are put up according to directions. For sale by the manufacturer, at his old Stand, J. S. McMURTRIE, No. 606 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. 6 30 1mo

"HE THAT HATH EARS TO HEAR, LET HIM HEAR."—Instruments to assist the hearing at MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 8 1t

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Letter from Major-General G. A. Custer to J. W. Forney, Esq.

WASHINGTON, August 21.—J. W. Forney, Esq., Secretary United States Senate:—Departing from what I have ever considered a judicious custom, I deem it not only appropriate but incumbent upon me to correct the false impressions regarding my past and present position which at this time are being so assiduously disseminated throughout the country by a subsidized, unscrupulous, and fanatical press. It is to be expected, in times like the present, when a new political era is being inaugurated—an era which is destined to remodel and develop the character of our political structure—that the views and sentiments entertained by men, themselves the victims of passion and prejudice, will embrace a wide and unlimited scope, and that, blinded by resentment, their judgment beclouded, and impelled by malignant, unworthy, and most wicked ambition, none who endeavor to interpose an obstacle in their path, or who differ from them in opinion, can hope to escape their vilification and misrepresentation. A few of the most extreme radical journals have pretended to discover an inconsistency between the views embraced in my testimony before the Congressional Committee on Reconstruction, in March last, and in my present action as a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and a supporter of the principles enunciated in the resolutions and platform adopted by that illustrious national and patriotic assembly, composed of representatives from every State and territory in the Union, and therefore the first truly national Convention which has assembled in our country during the past six years. Prominent in this misrepresentation and wilful perversion of truth is the organ controlled and edited by yourself; and, were it not for the official position which you hold, I would not deem myself justified in referring to you or anything emanating from you.

I will not refer to the seditious and inflammatory epithets you applied to that Convention, of which I am proud to have been a member, but will only class them with your insidious and wicked harangues pronounced in the city of Philadelphia during the sitting of the Convention, in which you endeavored to stir the passions of what you supposed a mob to deeds of violence and blood. Neither will I occupy time in exposing your baseness in characterizing those gallant soldiers of the Union who took part in the Convention as being influenced by any but the highest, noblest, and most patriotic impulses which govern the human will. Much less were they, as you insinuate, tinctured with disloyalty. Such unwarranted, unjust, and unprovoked assertions come from you with bad grace when directed against those who, during the entire war, have freely and unselfishly perilled their lives to restore, defend, and perpetuate the principles of a constitutional Government, which you are laboring to destroy. What have you done or accomplished to justify you in maligning and traducing those whose patriotism has undergone the test of battle and is beyond impeachment?

My sole object in addressing you now is to correct the misrepresentations which have been made by you and other radical journals regarding my testimony concerning the condition of one, and a portion of another of the Southern States. In the first place, you would have your readers believe that I had submitted testimony in regard to the Southern States as a body, whereas I testified with reference to Texas and Western Louisiana alone, and particularly with reference to the former. Furthermore, before giving my evidence, I remarked to Senator Williams, of Oregon, who conducted the examination, that Texas had always been, more or less, regarded as a State in certain parts of which the local or domestic laws had little or no power; where citizens as a class were lawless, ungovernable, and uncontrolled by any other law than the one that "might makes right." Consequently, the condition of affairs as represented by me at that time (seven months ago) could not justly and wholly be considered as a result of the war, inasmuch as the same condition, to a certain extent, existed before the war. And to that class of population who were responsible for this condition of affairs did I refer when I stated that they "accepted the situation from motives entirely selfish." That a large number of the citizens of Texas, embracing the most intelligent and prominent men of the State, men, too, who have been prominently engaged in the Rebellion, accepted the situation in good faith, I know to be true. That the condition of the loyal men in that State would have been endangered by the complete withdrawal of the United States troops I do not entertain a doubt; but the danger would be shared by all classes.

It is universally known and conceded that the animosity existing between the partisans on the frontier of the Southern States was more bitter and unrelenting than that existing between the masses of the people North and south. Owing to the lawless character of a considerable portion of the population of Texas, I regarded it at that time as beyond the power of the civil government, unaided and unsupported by military authority, to preserve perfect peace and order within the limits of the State. I, therefore, in my testimony, which was given with reference to "that portion of the Southern country in which I have been," viz., Texas and Western Louisiana, gave it as my deliberate opinion that the people of that section of country were not at that time "in a proper condition," and had not manifested "a proper state of feeling to be restored to their former rights and privileges under the General Government," and that the national control over those States should be exercised by the Government "until satisfied that they may, without detriment, be entrusted with their former rights and privileges." I have herein briefly referred to those points of my testimony, in reference to which, through wilful perversion, the public were liable to be deceived.

And now, notwithstanding the prominence you gave to my testimony, as reproduced in the *Chronicle* of the 15th inst., under the captious heading of "Custer vs. Custer," etc. etc. etc., thereby conveying the idea that the view entertained by me then differed widely from those I now entertain, I desire, notwithstanding the fact that "there are none so blind as they who refuse to see," to assure you that there exists a strict accordance between the opinions and sentiments then expressed and now advocated by me. And to prove that my suggestions set forth in the testimony referred to were in harmony with the course since maintained by the Administration, it will only be necessary to refer to the fact that the authority of the General Government has been confined in force in Texas in the form of a Provisional Government until within a very brief period, and that Texas, of all the Southern States, has been the last to elect State officers, and to attempt to inaugurate a State Government.

As to the propriety of my course in attending the National Union Convention I recognize in neither you, nor in those you represent, the right to question my motives. If I satisfy my God, my country, and my conscience, I achieve my highest aim; that my course has received the approval of the first and will ultimately, if not now, receive that of the second, is evidenced by the hearty approval of the third. As was so feelingly expressed by the distinguished statesman and patriot who presided over the deliberations of the Convention, "peace hath her victories none the less renowned than war;" and along with the many victories achieved upon many a hardly contested field, by the courage, fidelity, and perseverance of our noble and patriotic armies, and in which I am proud to have been an humble participant, I place as a crowning victory the harmonious assembling of that Convention, composed, as it was, of representatives from every State and Territory, men who for years past have been opposed to principle and policy, but who, casting aside all prejudices and personal feeling, assembled, intent but upon one purpose, and that purpose to secure the peace, prosperity, and preservation of the country. To achieve this grand purpose it seemed as if one and all were inspired by the sentiment, "Union, Concession, and Harmony—everything for the cause, nothing for men." And as a result of their deliberations, the platform and principles adopted by that Convention may be expressed in six words—National Integrity, Constitutional Liberty, Individual Rights. Upon this platform all who desire to promote peace, harmony, and justice throughout the length and breadth of our land may stand.

Those who desire to perpetuate strife, discord, and disunion, will reject it. Duty, as well as interest, demands that this Government shall be national; this cannot be as long as twenty-four States legislate for thirty-six States, and ten millions of our citizens are unrepresented. The Constitution makes each House of Congress the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members. It is not required by that instrument, nor is it demanded by any consideration of right or justice, that the two Houses of Congress should conjointly pass upon the qualifications and claims of members of either branch, and by no law or principle of free government can one or both Houses deprive an entire State of that fair representation to which, under the Constitution, it is entitled, unless by the exercise of an assumed power. You can testify with what earnestness I engaged in the late struggle, with what earnestness I fought until that struggle was declared ended, the victory won. With that same earnestness I still desire peace, that peace for which our armies contended. And now that the national authority is everywhere recognized, the doctrine of secession for ever settled, the public debt acknowledged, the Rebel debt repudiated, and peace, order, and harmony proclaimed in every State, it only remains for Congress "to receive to seats therein LOYAL Representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members."

If a further vindication of my course was necessary, I might refer you to the proclamation of peace this day issued by the President of the United States. In that welcome document the President distinctly states, that by proclamation of April 2, 1865, issued subsequent to the date of my testimony, "there no longer existed any armed resistance of misguided citizens to the authority of the United States, in any or all of the States, excepting only the State of Texas." Did not my evidence, which applied to Texas alone, accord with this view? And further, does not the President, in his proclamation of to-day, assert that "subsequent to the said 2d day of April, 1865, the insurrection in the State of Texas has been completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established in the State of Texas, and now remains therein unresisted and undisputed, and such of the proper United States officers as have been duly commissioned within the limits of the said State are now in the undisturbed exercise of their official functions." This proves—1 That if you will compare the condition of affairs existing in Texas in March last, and as testified to by me, with the condition declared to exist by the proclamation of the President of one month later date, you will discover no discrepancy of opinion between the two. 2 If you desire to know by what principle of action I am now guided, I refer you to those parts of the President's proclamation already quoted, and to the final clause, in which he, the highest authority we recognize on earth, proclaims "that the insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility, and civil authority now exist in and throughout the whole of the United States of America."

G. A. CUSTER.

THE FENIANS.

Great Picnic at Buffalo—Over Fifteen Thousand Persons Present—The Canadians Watching Every Movement—Anticipated Attempt to Release the Fenian Prisoners in Canada—Movements of the Fenians in this City, Etc.

BUFFALO, August 21.—The long-talked-of and much-dreaded Fenian picnic was held to-day at the appointed place, Clinton Forest, and was, in every sense of the word, a decided success, though no attempt was made, or intended, to molest the loyal Canadians. At an early hour in the morning Buffalo was astir, and men were to be seen hurrying to and fro in their holiday attire, each wearing a green bow of ribbon or some such token of their nationality, while the green flag floated with the starry banner from the housetops of several prominent members of the Brotherhood. At 18 o'clock the line began to form on the terrace, with the right resting on Main street, and soon a salute of several guns, fired by the Fenian gun squad, announced all to be in readiness.

The procession then began to move, and was composed of about seven thousand men, consisting of the Veteran Corps, which is composed of honorably discharged soldiers; the Fenians wearing green shirts and caps, carrying rifles, followed by the bogus Queen's Own, the latter personating that body. The veterans bore their old battle-colors, while the Elevators' Association and other civic societies carried the Irish and American colors. Several bands of music accompanied them.

The route of march was down Main to Ohio street, thence to Michigan, to Exchange, up the latter to Main, and thence to the rendezvous at Clinton Forest.

Excursion boats left Buffalo every hour, all of which were crowded with the Fenians and their friends. On their way down, the breakwater opposite Fort Erie attracted much attention, and many hearty laughs were enjoyed at the expense of their neighbors, the Kanucks, who were very busy in riding up and down along the river bank, while the British gunboat *Robb* lay close into the wharf, watching every movement made with apparent anxiety.

At the grove the throng was immense, yet a more sober, quiet, or better conducted affair I have never witnessed. There could not have been less than fifteen thousand persons on the ground.

The great feature of the occasion was the sham battle, a counterpart of Limestone Ridge. So great was the desire of all present to witness this spectacle that it was late in the afternoon before a sufficient space could be cleared by the soldiers for the execution of the manœuvres. There were about two hundred Fenians and the same number of red-coats engaged, most of whom had actually participated in the fight which they represented. The affair was splendidly executed. The advance of the skirmishers of the Queen's Own, and the Fenians falling back, then the charge of the main body of the British, was made in fine order, and the Union Jack carried boldly, but the Fenians having drawn them on far enough soon changed their tactics, and with a wild yell threw themselves on the reds with a force irresistible, and charging, thus drove them before them in every direction at the point of the bayonet. Captain Glenner, of the Emmet Circle, personating Colonel Booker, was to be seen far in advance of his men on the retreat. The excitement then was intense, and the rapid and regular discharges of musketry produced a stirring effect, and the English Jack was soon torn from the flying standard-bearer and trampled under foot.

The crowd then dispersed to the speaker's stand, when Mr. Sherwood introduced General O'Neill to an audience of about five thousand persons who had assembled. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm by the people; women waved their handkerchiefs and men cheered again and again for the great Fenian leader.

In the morning, before proceeding to the picnic, General O'Neill, Colonels Star, Hoey, and ten others who were taken prisoners for breach of the neutrality laws, assembled at the United States District Court, before Judge Shipman, for the purpose of being discharged. Assistant District Attorney Tappan stated that a *nolle prosequi* had been entered, by order of the United States Attorney-General, in the case of those persons indicted at the past circuit of the district held at Canandaigua for the violation of the Neutrality act of 1818, and for their discharge, which was granted.

MADAME ANNA BISHOP.

Wreck of the Barque "Libelle" on Wake Island—The famous Opera Singer as Robinson Crusoe.

The Bremen barque *Libelle*, from San Francisco for Hong Kong, was totally lost on the night of March 4, on Wake Island. Among her passengers was Madame Anna Bishop, and the following letter from her to a gentleman of San Francisco, Cal., describes the catastrophe:—

GUAM, MARIANA ISLANDS, May 7.—You will be shocked to learn we have been wrecked on Wake Island on the 5th of March, and lost all. We were three weeks on the uninhabitable island. No water, and had to wait three days before we could get any from the ship. We had no clothing but what we stood in up to arriving on this island. The Governor and inhabitants have been most kind, and furnished us with a few materials to make up a little clothing. They have no stores here. We came, twenty-one of us, in an open boat fourteen hundred miles. How we wished it was to San Francisco! A perfect miracle our safe passage to this place. The captain of the *Libelle* left at the same time we did from Wake Island, in a small boat, with four of his men and three Chinese; but up to this time we have not heard of them.

We are here a month to day. The Governor has sent a schooner to Wake Is and for the specie saved from the wreck, and we have to wait its return to take us to Manilla, where we hope to commence operations. Mr Van Reed and the Japanese are allowed to go with this to Hong Kong. You cannot imagine how we suffered all one night, from nine o'clock P. M. till eight A. M., thinking every moment would be our last; but the Almighty was watching over us poor sinners!

Mr. Schultz, Mr. Lascelles, and Maria, are with us.

Truly yours, ANNA BISHOP SCHULTZ.

AMUSEMENTS.

Those of our citizens who visit the Festival of Thursday, August 23d, instant, at Engel & Woli's farm, will find it every way worthy of attention. It will be in every respect an occasion of much interest, and it is really a duty to aid in every effort to improve the standard of out door festivities.

—Chin Shing Sheang, a Chinese convert, who had been baptized in China, but removed to San Francisco, California, has been ordained as an elder in the Church of Converted Chinese Converts in that city. The Church is under the care of the Presbytery of California.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.]

UNION DEMONSTRATION IN THE SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Last evening a grand demonstration of the "Boys in Blue" and other Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District was to have been held at Norristown. The town was crowded with visitors from the surrounding boroughs and townships, desirous of hearing Hon. William D. Kelley, who was announced as the main speaker of the evening. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting bid fair to be a great success. Just prior to the hour fixed for the opening, a terrible storm of rain and wind passed over the town, and effectually put an end to anything like a formal outdoor meeting. It was resolved, therefore, to postpone the demonstration temporarily.

From this conclusion the vast crowd vigorously dissented, but the committee being inexorable, it was resolved to have at least an *impromptu* gathering. Accordingly the "Boys in Blue" turned out with torches and music, and marched down to serenade Judge Kelley. The Judge was introduced by William M. Runkel, Esq., and was most enthusiatically cheered, the enthusiasm of the crowd not being dampened even by the heavy shower of falling rain. He spoke for a few moments with his usual eloquence and power in denunciation of President Johnson, and in behalf of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. He was followed in a brief speech by Lewis Ashmead, Esq., of Philadelphia, at the close of which the large assemblage dispersed, with cheers for Geary and Kelley.

THE LATE CAPTAIN E. F. KOEHLER.—The late Captain E. F. Koehler was taken suddenly ill on Sunday night last, and died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, of Asiatic cholera, He was aged about 36 years, and was a member of the bar. He studied law with Colonel James Page. He was an active member of the State Fencibles before the war, and went with that company into the three months' service at the beginning of the war. Afterwards he raised the color company of the 114th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served with distinction in it during the entire war. He was present and engaged in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Kelley's Ford, Minehill, Auburn, Guinea's Station, and numerous other engagements. He was judge-advocate on General Birney's staff for a long time, and did very effective service in that capacity. Captain Koehler leaves a wife and one child. The officers of the late 114th Regiment will meet at 2 o'clock this afternoon to take measures for attending the funeral, which will take place at 2 P. M. to-morrow, to go to South Laurel Hill.

MEETING OF NATIONAL UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.—A meeting was held last evening at the "Seven Stars" hotel, at Frankford, and officers chosen for the ensuing year, as follows:—President, Joseph T. Vankirk; Vice-President, Watson Comly; Secretary, Thomas T. Holme; Treasurer, Israel Foster.

The following resolutions were then read, and adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That the delegates from the ward to the City Convention be and they are hereby instructed to support the nominees of the Convention of the "Boys in Blue," held August 1, 1866, viz.:—General Joshua T. Owen for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, and Captain Harry Conner for City Commissioner.

Resolved, That the delegates from this Ward to the Congressional Convention are instructed to vote for no man for Congress unless he is *known* to be in favor of the measures adopted by Congress and opposed to the policy pursued by Andrew Johnson.

The meeting was addressed by Hon. Edward E. Lee (candidate for re-election for representative of the Seventeenth District) in support of the resolutions.

EXCITABLE INDIVIDUALS.—Thomas Phelon and William Phelon were arrested at a late hour last night in the neighborhood of Sixth and Race streets, for creating a disturbance. They are both middle-aged men, and although brothers, are in the habit of quarrelling with each other. Last night they got into a scuffle, and not being satisfied with pummelling each others' faces, they in their excitement and wrath aroused the whole neighborhood with cries of "bloody murder." Their cries attracted a policeman to the spot, and they were both conveyed to the Station House. This morning they had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, who fined them for disorderly conduct, and dismissed them with a severe reprimand.

ON A "STRIKE."—Thomas Daguen was arrested this morning in that classic locality, Bedford street, for committing an assault and battery on a female while in his cups. The affair took place in the house No. 530. It seems that he got into a difficulty with a young woman who had a tongue that was sharper than a two-edged sword. Seeing that she was getting the best of him in "Billingsgate," Daguen undertook to settle the deoate by the use of the "knock-down argument," and while engaged in that method of disputation, was summarily taken before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him for committing the assault.

A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND.—A fellow named Allen Maxfield was arrested yesterday on the charge of committing assault and battery. The accused did not attack a man, as he was too cowardly for that, but was beating his wife and children in a most brutal manner. He has been in the habit of doing this for some months past, while on his drunken sprees, until the neighbors had to take notice of it. He was arrested at his residence in Deal street, below Frankford road. After a hearing this morning, Alderman Clouds held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

A THIEF WITH A SWEET TOOTH.—John Boyle yesterday, about noon, went into a house in West Philadelphia, and seeing a bag containing several pounds of sugar on a table, he confiscated it for his own use and made off with it. He also took some clothing that had been left in the house. Fortunately he was observed and followed, and pointed out to an officer as he was crossing the Wire bridge. He was arrested, and had to disgorge his plunder yesterday afternoon. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who committed him to answer the charge of larceny.

A MISTAKE.—The United States Hotel at Atlantic City will not be closed, as announced by a great many unauthorized persons. It will be kept open, as usual, for the reception of guests until further notice. It is with much pleasure that we are enabled to say this, as this well-known house is too well known and appreciated to afford to lose its accommodations during the remainder of the season.

GRAND HARVEST-HOME AT BEVERLY.—There will be a great gathering to-morrow at Beverly for the purpose of making arrangements for building a Methodist church. Rev. Dr. Carrow, of this city, will deliver an oration, after which a sumptuous banquet will be discussed.

PERFECTLY NEW DESCRIPTION OF A NOVEL HERO.—"Reginald's features were highly expressive of a 'big thing,' and 'I can't see it.' His eyes seldom flashed or sparkled, for fear of setting fire to his hair, whose hue far excelled that of the carrot. The size and weight of his many feet filled with respectful astonishment and awe all the worms and beetles that crossed his path. As for grace or gentility of manner, his lofty mind despised them. In order to please the ladies, he always had his garments well adorned with grease-spots and patches; and neither cheapness, elegance, nor durability could tempt him to purchase a new suit from

"TOWER HALL,
"No. 518 MARKET STREET.
"BENNETT & CO."

A CONSCIENTIOUS APOTHECARY will sell only such preparations as he knows to be valuable. The fact that every reputable druggist in the country keeps a constant supply of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC*, is ample proof that its efficacy has been thoroughly tested. It is no nostrum, made up of nobody knows what, but a pure extract of the Calisaya Bark, the most approved tonic in the Materia Medica. *Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

A TERRIBLE COLLAPSE has taken place in the financial affairs of Europe. Whether this could have been prevented or can be remedied by the wisest measures is doubtful; but the fearful collapse which makes the critical stages of the Cholera, can be certainly prevented by the use of *MARSDEN'S ASIATIC CHOLERA CURE. Depot, No. 437 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

STANDARD HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.—The agent of Humphrey's Homœopathic Specifics has received a very important addition to his list of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Remedies in the shape of Specific No. 3½, which cures diphtheria and ulcerated sore throat. These specifics have obtained a wide celebrity among medical practitioners, and are very largely used by them, being prompt, efficient, reliable, and convenient. An extended advertisement in another column gives a list of the different specifics, the diseases which they remedy, and the prices. The cases for family use are especially worthy of attention and also the new department of veterinar specifics. The headquarters of Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Co. is at No. 562 Broadway, New York.—*Boston Traveller.*

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER derives much of its popularity from the simplicity attending its use, which gives it a peculiar value in a family. The various diseases which may be reached by it, and in their incipient stages eradicated, are among those which are peculiarly fatal if suffered to run; but the curative magic of this preparation at once disarms them of their terrors. In all respects it fulfils the conditions of a popular medicine.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE REQUIRE AN ALTERATIVE, to restore the healthy action of their systems and correct the derangements that creep into it. Sarsaparillas were used and valued until several impositions were palmed off upon the public under this name. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is no imposition.

MOST REMARKABLE CURE OF RHEUMATISM.—Mrs. Kenney, Ridge road, above Poplar, suffered over twenty years; now well. Dr. Fitler's Remedy again.

"NEEDLES' CAMPHOR TROCHES," known to be a reliable and prompt cure for Choleraic Symptoms, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc. For sale by Druggists, and the maker, C. H. Needles, Twelfth and Race streets. Every one should keep them at hand. 50c. per box.

NOW THAT THE WIGWAM is closed, and the summer nearly so, let us all show our joyous feeling by getting a new suit of Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price, under the Continental.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No 730 Chesnut street.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3-10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

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SUPERIOR STYLES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

LINDER—LOCKREY.—On Monday evening, April 2, by the Rev John B. McCorkill, Mr. JOHN A LINDER to Miss JOSEPHINE LOCKREY, both of this city.

ROONEY—PITTINGER.—On the 21st instant, at St. Patrick's Church, Mr JAMES E. ROONEY, of Baltimore, to Miss PHIL. PITTINGER of Emmettsbury, Md.

DIED

BOYLE.—On the 21st instant, after a lingering illness, JOHN M. BOYLE, aged 21 years

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of D. V. Society of St. Patrick's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3931 Hampton street (below Twenty-first above Lombard), on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

BYERLY.—On the 21st instant, Mrs. MARY BYERLY, relict of the late George Byerly, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Thomas Brown, No. 410 Worth street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Romaldson's Cemetery.

CLAY.—On the 20th instant MARY, daughter of the late George F. and Elizabeth Clay, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Catharine Clay, S. E. corner of Second and Thompson streets, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

KOEHLER.—On the 21st instant, E. FORREST KOEHLER, in the 37th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, also the members of the 114th Regiment P. V., and the Southwark Rose Company, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1005 S. Fifth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD.—On the 19th inst., JOHN RUTHERFORD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1832 Wallace street, on Wednesday next, the 22d instant at 4 o'clock P. M.

SHIELDS.—On the morning of the 20th instant, JAMES SHIELDS, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. William Coulter, No. 26 N. Twenty-first street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands.

SMALL STENCIL PLATES FOR MARKING Linen and Clothing, Brands for Marking Tools or Cattle, Steel Figure and Letter Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TOBACCO NEEDLES FOR THOSE WHO are Curing Tobacco, enabling them to string the stalks upon laths or slats very quickly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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AT THE BOTTOM OF YOUR COAL-BIN there is often enough good Coal buried among the dust to pay for several Coal and Ash-Sifters. It may, therefore, be economical to buy a Patent Sifter or Sieve, of which we have a variety.
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Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

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J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
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The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured a Philadelphia.

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HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success: Simple, Prompt, Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestions and Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic, etc	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of children or adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
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Ladies can address us in perfect confidence, and state their complaints in full, as we treat all Female Complaints, and prepare Medicines suitable for all diseases to which they are subject. Thirty-two page pamphlet, in a sealed envelope, free.

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Our medicines are sold and recommended by all respectable druggists in every part of the civilized globe. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds in order to make money. Be not deceived—ask for these Medicines and take no others. If the druggist does not keep them, write to us, and we will send them by express, carefully packed, free from observation. We will be pleased to receive letters with full statements in regard to any disease with which ladies or gentlemen are afflicted. Address all letters for medicines, pamphlets, or advice, to the sole proprietors,

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MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

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A NEW RELIGIOUS ORDER.

Important Movement in the Episcopal Church—Organization of a Protestant Order of Sisters of Charity—History of the New Sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin—The Rules and Devotions of the New Order—Revival of the Apostolic Society of Deaconesses, Etc.

No event in the history of the Episcopal Church of the United States has created more exciting interest than the recent reception of a young lady into the new sisterhood of St. Mary the Virgin—an organization formed two years since under the auspices of the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, the popular Bishop of this diocese. A report of the ceremony which dedicated the fair *reliqueue* to the work of mercy among all who might need the gentle ministrations of woman in the hours of penitence, sickness, or distress appeared exclusively in this paper the morning after its occurrence. Three dioceses were represented by the clergy who participated in the services; and all the confirmed members of the sisterhood, and those on probation, were present to welcome the new accession to the little fold who had practically forsaken the charming vanities of the world, and had offered their services on that modern *rara avis*, a humanitarian altar.

When the services were closed, the sisters returned to the House of the Good Shepherd. But they had scarcely resumed their religious labors when a tumult arose in the church. That tumult ended in a general denunciation of the organization which had St. Mary for its patron. The clergy who had prayed at St. Luke's altar that "Sister Agnes," the seventh and last member of the society, might be able to fulfil the Christian obligations she had voluntarily imposed upon herself, were met by members of their congregations who demanded from them an explanation of the novel services which, they believed, were introduced to consign Episcopal women to a life of Catholic celibacy. In vain did the ministers allude to the ancient orders of deaconesses, contemporaneous with the apostles in the primitive Church; in vain did they refer to the temporary character of the vows made by the Sisterhood of St. Mary. Their arguments were repudiated as the offsprings of the theology of the Vatican, and they were left by the disappointed inquirers to meditate on the effrontery displayed by the laity when they suppose their clergy have introduced an innovation into their Church.

It is a significant fact that some of the young lady members of St. Luke's Church were the first to question the orthodoxy of the services which introduced temporary celibacy among their sex. At a recent picnic of an Episcopal Sunday School, one of the ladies who witnessed the ceremonies denounced them and the new sisterhood before a minister whom she knew had taken the hand of Sister Agnes to cheer her in her isolated work.

Notwithstanding this opposition, however, the clergy maintained that the sisterhood had the prestige derived from primitive times; and that it was a necessity demanded by the Church in the United States, if not in the world.

The Ancient Order of Deaconesses.

The organization of deaconesses in the primitive Church, which has been partially revived in the establishment of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, is referred to briefly in the New Testament. The Eastern ladies who became deaconesses "left all to follow Christ." Neander, the ecclesiastical historian, thus refers to the origin of the order:—

"Besides the deacons, there were also established, for the female part of the community, deaconesses, where the free access of men to females, especially as the sexes are so carefully separated in the East, might excite suspicion, and give offense, although women, in conformity to their natural destination, were excluded from the offices of teaching and governing the churches, yet in this manner the peculiar qualities of females were brought into demand, as peculiar gifts for the service of the Church. By means of these deaconesses the Gospel might be brought into the inmost recesses of family life, where, from Eastern manners, no man could have obtained admittance."

Such was the origin of the order of deaconesses, which for several centuries became a grand auxiliary organization of the Christian Church.

After four centuries of usefulness, the necessity for the organization gradually disappeared, and subsequently sisterhoods, who were confined to certain institutions, were established in various parts of Europe. It was found, however, that the new orders, being obliged by convent regulations to remain in their houses, could not possibly reach the masses of the poor and the sick who might need their aid. While the sisterhoods, who had forsaken the world, performed a great work in teaching the young, and exhibiting the examples of penitence and chastity to the people in their midst, there were tens of thousands beyond the reach of their ministrations. In a later age St. Francis de Sales appeared, and under his auspices the idea of a more active life of charity came in.

The Great Lutheran Sisterhood.

Shortly after the Reformation the ancient order of Deaconesses was revived in Germany, under the direction of the heads of the Southern Church. It is not generally known outside of the varied region of its visitation that this sisterhood now numbers over fourteen hundred members, who minister to the sick, and give religious instruction to the young in some of the leading cities of Europe. Almost coeval with the age which followed the Reformation, they have the prestige of an organization which has lasted for centuries. The ladies connected with this great charitable society may be known by their plain black robes. They receive everywhere the respect which the merciful character of their labors should command, and no one ever disputed the value and importance of their services.

The Sisterhoods of England.

There are at present over forty Protestant sisterhoods in England, which were established during the last thirty years. When the first organization was formed it was denounced and ridiculed by the clergy and laity of the Church of England as a Romish innovation, designed ultimately to establish Episcopal convents in England. Even the sex of the members did not exempt them from the taunts and jeers of the Protestant populace, among whom they attempted to perform works of mercy.

At length, however, the value of this pioneer sisterhood was appreciated. In 1849 Great Britain was visited by the cholera, and its ravages extended through almost every city and town of the United Kingdom. While the plague was proceeding on its march of death, the people were seized with a panic. Selfishness, inspired by the fear of mortality, prevailed among those who would otherwise have ministered to the sick; and the chambers where the Asiatic scourge had effected a stubborn lodgment were deserted, in some instances, by the kindred, and in others by the friends and neighbors of the victims. The opportunity thus presented by these sad and unexpected circumstances to exhibit the utility of the sisterhood was promptly seized by the members, who, under the auspices of the sister superior, entered the abodes of the pestilence, ministered to the sick and dying, and braved all the mortal perils which seemed inseparable from an immediate contact with the epidemic. By their gentle care and prompt treatment thousands were saved from the grave.

Their opportune work of charity, performed at so much rare sacrifice, elevated the sisterhood in the estimation of the public, for death and kindness cowers down opposition to the dust. When the plague had vanished and the last case had been recorded, the former persecutors of the sisterhood became their conditioned defenders. They were eulogized by poets, orators, and priests; and even the adherents of ultra Protestantism were not tardy in their praises of the great work they had accomplished. Subsequently other sisterhoods were formed, till the number reached forty. One of the branches of this common Protestant sisterhood is at Devonport, England, under the charge of Miss Sellons; another is at Clewes, near Windsor. It is under the superintendence of the Bishop of Oxford, and numbers forty members. Similar organizations are in the cities, and all are in a prosperous condition. They are now classed among the popular institutions of the Church of England, and it seems probable that in a few years some fifty societies of this character will have been established in Great Britain.

In the United States—The Sisterhoods and Their Organization.

First movement in favor of the project.

It is no mean argument in favor of sisterhoods, that the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, the popular and eminent pastor of Protestant Holy Communion in this city, was the first to establish one in connection with his parish. The expectations answered, it is stated, all the benefits founded the mind of the doctor. Subsequently he founded St. Luke's great and noble refuge for the sick, where pecuniarly useful in attending to the patients. Some of the members still remain there as nurses of the sick.

The Sisterhood of St. Mary.

The charitable work of the Sisterhood of the Holy Communion, being necessarily limited, a movement was inaugurated three years since, under the auspices of the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, and the Diocesan Convention of New York, to establish a more extended organization. The Sisterhood of St. Mary, to which allusion was made in the beginning of this article, was subsequently formed; it now numbers seven confirmed members, and there are others in probation. The labors of the sisterhood are at present confined to three institutions:—The first is the House of Mercy, in Eighty-sixth street, where the "daughters of shame" who have resolved to lead a life of penitence and virtue find a comfortable asylum. The second is St. Barnabas House, in Mulberry street, where fallen women are received preparatory to being transferred to the House of Mercy; and the third is the Sheltering Arms for Infants, a house for outcast children who may not have been admissible to any other institution. When the membership becomes greater, the work of the sisterhood will doubtless be sufficiently extended to admit of a complex system of outward visitation among the abandoned sick and needy of the metropolis. The attire of the sisterhood is somewhat similar to that of the Catholic Sisters of Charity. It consists of a black dress, and an angular shawl and bonnet. The constitution and rules of the organization are similar to those of a kindred society in Baltimore, which thus defines its general object and character:—

"A sisterhood is a religious society of Christian women, who have withdrawn from the world that they may, by a life of greater devotion to our Lord, and more systematic works of charity, minister more effectually to His glory and the good of their fellow-creatures.

"As an organized society it must have its laws, which are to be carefully observed; its principles, which are to be constantly kept in mind; its head, who is to administer its rules and discipline, and to whom due deference and obedience must be paid; and moreover, it should have its organic life and character into which its members should be absorbed, remembering that the community does not exist for them, but they for it. In such a community there will, of course, be a regular division of time—a time for rising in the morning, for prayers in private, for prayers in community, for church, for work, for reading, and for recreation.

"There will be punctuality and order. There will be subordination and discipline. There will be a due commingling of work and relaxation. There will be mutual courtesy and kindness. But as the root and ground of all, there will be a deep and earnest religious principle of love and sacrifice, leading each sister to give up her own wishes, preference, and will, and to work cheerfully for the common good, remembering that what she doeth she doeth for the Lord, who hath promised to remember and reward it when He comes at the last day. The great influence which such societies have wielded in the Roman and Lutheran communions, and the wonderful zeal and success with which they have been revived in our mother Church in England, have led many devout and faithful women to desire the establishment of such communities among ourselves."

The Rules of the Sisterhood in America.

Each communion or Sisterhood is under the charge of a sister-superior. She is responsible for its internal government, the control of its operations, and matters of detail. She is the organ of communication with the society, to whom application must be made for the services of the sisters and other matters relating to their work. The members of the community are divided into three classes—resident-probationers, sister-probationers, and confirmed-sisters. Every applicant for membership must reside for six months in the institution to test her fitness for the work, after which, if approved, she may be entered as a resident-probationer.

The sister-probationers are those who, having passed satisfactorily through their term of resident-probationship, have been advanced to this second stage of probation.

The confirmed-sisters are those who have passed through the entire period of probation.

It is desired and contemplated to incorporate into the community the labors of such persons as may wish to be associated with it, and yet who for various reasons are unable to give their whole time to its interests. To entitle them to be called associate sisters, it would be necessary for them to devote a certain portion of each day or week, as might be agreed upon, to the discharge of such duty as their peculiar talents fitted them for, under the direction of the head of the society. They would be remembered in the prayers of the sisterhood, and should be careful to conform their lives to the dignity and responsibility of so sacred and privileged a calling.

There are no "monastic vows;" it is only required, but *it is* required that the sisters should render a promise of obedience to the rules of the community, and endeavor faithfully to observe them.

The sisters retain their baptismal names.

It is supposed that after the full probation shall have been conscientiously and satisfactorily passed, it will be the deliberate intention of the postulant to devote herself to this service for life, subject only to the manifestations of God's will.

The dress of the sisters is plain and simple, but uniform. The religious services of the society are those of the Protestant Episcopal Church. In addition to the daily service and weekly communion, which are enjoyed in the parish church, they have their own specified time for devotion, and observe the canonical hours when they are not preoccupied by services of the Church.

The Canonical Hours.

A short time since, the Rev. Dr. Dix, the young and popular rector of Trinity parish, compiled the Book of Hours, known commonly as the Canonical Hours, for the use of the Sisterhood of St. Mary, of which he is at present the chaplain. These devotional services are also termed the Seven Canonical Hours, each of which is designed to call into prayerful remembrance some scene in the Passion of the Redeemer. They are divided as follows:—

1. Matins; 2. Prime; 3. Terce; 4. Sext; 5. Nones; 6. Vespers; 7. Compline.

By this division, all the leading hours of the day and night, except those set apart for sleep, are set apart for appropriate religious exercises. Thus:—

Matins are said between midnight and daybreak;
Prime, early in the morning;
Terce, at 9 A. M.;
Sext, at noon;
Nones, at 3 P. M.;
Vespers, at 6 P. M.; and
Compline, at 9 P. M.

Matins and Prime have especial reference to the scene in which Jesus was brought, early in the morning, before Pontius Pilate; Terce represents the hour in which He was crucified (9 A. M.); Sext, the hour in which He was hanging on the cross (noon); Nones, the hour at which He died (3 P. M.); Vespers, the hour at which He was buried (6 P. M.); and Compline (9 P. M.)—a summary of all the other devotions.

This last service over, the sisters proceed to rest for the night, only to resume their devotions by saying matins before daybreak.

Much more might be written of the Protestant sisterhoods of England and the United States; but the above is sufficient to give the public a general idea of their character and objects. The fundamental aim of the institution is to gather into distinct organizations all ladies who have the will and the leisure to comfort the afflicted, relieve the distressed, nurse the sick, and, like their Divine Master, go about to do good.

A Methodist Bishop's Opinion of the Sisters of Mercy.

It is deemed probable that religious sisterhoods will soon be established in the Methodist Church. Bishop Simpson, a high authority in that denomination, in a recent address, eulogized the work of the Catholic Sisters of Mercy. He said that Christian ladies must be employed in a systematic mode of operation, if the city were to be evangelized. Protestant Churches had failed to use a vast source of power, for they had scarcely one association of women. But the Catholic Church, by her Sisters of Mercy, Sisters of Charity, and Sisters of the Sacred Heart, recognized the employment of female talent in the great work of humanizing and Christianizing the population of cities. Much as there was of error in the Catholic Church, yet he was compelled to say that he never met a Sister of Charity who, with downcast eye and hurried step, went along the street, but he thought, there goes a woman on a mission of mercy; and he believed that the women of that Church were doing more to give it influence and power than all the priesthood combined. There were ladies more pious, refined, and energetic in Protestant churches who went about doing good, but they were not organized like the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, and cities never would be evangelized until the ladies of the church had systematic employment.—*New York World.*

The Last of the Confederates.

From the Petersburg Index.

The serenity of the office of the commanding officer of this post was agitated, on yesterday, by the apparition of four Confederate soldiers, who gave their names and "descriptive lists" as follows:—

Anthony Monkas, Co. E, 53d Georgia Infantry, 3d Army Corps, A. N. V.
Thomas Wells, do.
James Brinberter, do.
Allan Tewksberry, 43d Louisiana, do.

A more ragged set of mortals had never appeared before the Colonel during all the dealings he has ever had with the "ragged Rebels" of Lee's army. Tewksberry was a sort of walking illustration of original patchwork. His clothing had been tied and sewed and stuck together with string and thread and thorn until there did not appear a solitary square inch upon it which had not been tied up, sewed or stuck up, in some way or other. His companions were not quite as badly off, one having a pair of blue Yankee pantaloons with only half-a-dozen rents in it, another hiding the ragedness of his grey pants with a flowing though ribbony Yankee overcoat, and the other making his decency apparent by concealing the defects of his upper garments with an old oil-cloth fly, awfully bedaubed with mud. Tewksberry stazed to the Colonel that he and his party stopped on the Appomattox, about seven miles above the city, after the evacuation of Petersburg, for the purpose, at first, of resting; that they stayed longer than they expected, and were cut off. They then made a vow to live on that spot, and never go home or give up until the Confederacy was completely annihilated. They sought out a cave on the banks of the river, which at that point is very rocky, and after some little industry succeeded in erecting for themselves a most comfortable little home. Here they lived upon fish and game, and occasionally roasting ears, during all last summer, and upon bread made of corn they had gathered from the corn-fields, and an occasional pig they found without a mother, in their rambles during the winter. This spring and summer they lived as they did last summer, but recently, hearing from an old negro man that the Confederacy had undoubtedly "gone up," they concluded to quit barbarian life, and surrender. They marched to the city yesterday morning, with their muskets and accoutrements, stacked arms in front of headquarters, sent in word that they were the remnant of the army of Northern Virginia, and that they wished to surrender upon the conditions accorded to the main body. Colonel Milton cordially assented to their request, gave them transportation to their homes, and bade them adieu. The illustrious four roamed about town for a short time, had new suits of clothing given them, and after being made about half drunk, embarked on the Southern train for their homes.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.—The loss of the ship *Monarch of the Seas* has been announced. A fortnight ago a bottle containing the following message was picked up on the beach at Davenport, England:—"*Monarch of the Seas.* Left Liverpool 19th of March. May 2, no wind, short of provisions, and no water. In a gale 3d of April, latitude 25 deg. 20 min. N., longitude 47 deg. 8 min. W.—William Johnson, passenger."

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.—The Italian journals report a frightful catastrophe at Piacenza. A small powder-mill blew up, and communicated the fire to a factory of cartridges, which likewise exploded. About sixty young women, some soldiers, and several civil laborers, who were employed on the premises, were all buried in the burning ruins. The exact number of the dead and wounded is not known.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT TOBACCO.
SEVERAL HUNDRED HOGSHEADS OF FINE VIRGINIA LEAF.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CUSTOM HOUSE, RICHMOND, Va., August 5, 1866.

In compliance with instructions from H. A. Risley, Esq., Supervising Special Agent, there will be sold, to the highest bidder, at public auction, at o'clock in the forenoon of WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at WINSTON'S BUILDING, corner of FOURTEENTH and CARY Streets, in the city of RICHMOND, Virginia, the following described

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY, VIZ:—

TWO HUNDRED (OR MORE) HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO,
FIVE HUNDRED BOXES MANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

The Leaf Tobacco has been gathered from the counties of Bedford, Roanoke, Franklin, Campbell, Henry, Patrick, Halifax, Prince Edward, Pittsylvania, Mecklenburg, and Charlotte, comprising all the good tobacco lands in the State. Much of it is of the finest quality, suitable for "wrappers," and has been well cured and preserved. This sale presents opportunities to the manufacturer and dealer rarely offered. Should the demand warrant, some three or four hundred hogsheads more may be added to the sale, which will complete the disposition of Virginia Tobacco for Government account.

Samples of each hogshead will be ready for inspection at the salesroom ten days preceding the day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds

JOHN S. LOOMIS,
8 15 3w Assistant Special Agent.

CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Brigadier-General Charles H. Thompkins, Quartermaster U. S. A., at Lincoln Depot, on MONDAY, August 27, commencing at 10 A. M., a large lot of condemned Quartermaster property, consisting in part of about—

100 Army Wagons,	600 Shovels,
50 Ambulances,	300 Spades,
3300 pounds Rope, assorted,	500 feet of Hose,
10,000 pounds Scrap and old Tire Iron,	831 Buckets,
5659 Breast, halter, and trace Chains,	214 Blanke's,
4519 Ambulance, Wagon and McC. Riding Bridles,	247 Lanterns,
700 McC and other Saddles,	12 boxes win'w Glass,
50 sets Ambulance Harness,	85 Glazed Sash,
4223 Horse and Mule collars,	436 Martingales with Hames,
500 Chopping Axes,	Wagon Covers, Saddlers', Blacksmiths', and Carpenters' Tools,
	Stove-pipe,
	Office Chairs, Desks, Tables, Stoves, Book-cases, etc. etc.

Sale will be continued from day to day until all the property is sold.

Purchasers must remove property within five days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 17 6t Depot of Washington.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

FINAL SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES AT THE CAVALRY DEPOT, GOLDSBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE (First Division) WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on FRIDAY, August 24, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described lot of Quartermaster's stores, viz.:—

6000 feet Hickory, Ash, and Oak Plank,	3 Counter Scales (Fairbanks'),
2000 feet one and two-inch Gum Hose,	5 Portable Forges,
18 tons T Railroad Iron,	4 Smith's Bellows,
1072 lbs. cast iron Railroad Chairs,	13 Anvils,
9 Hand Cars,	1 Tire Bender,
6 Warehouse Trucks,	1 Tire Drill,
3 Wagons (two-horse),	1 Hand Drill,
1 Hay Scale (Fairbanks,	1 Fanning Mill,
3 Platform Scales (Fairbanks),	75 Gum Buckets
	1 Work-hour Bell (large),
	Medicines, Bitters, etc.

ALSO,

Office Desks,	Planes,
Tables,	Glue Pots,
Chairs,	Saw Sets,
Wardrobes,	Hand-saws,
Stationery Cases,	Cross-cut Saws,
Iron Bedsteads,	Iron Squares,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Trying Squares,
Cooking Utensils,	Broad Axes,
Bar and Scrap-Iron,	Calipers,
Spokes,	Compasses,
Felloes,	Mallets,
Wagon Wheels,	Pincers,
Halters,	Screwdrivers,
Cold Chisels,	Spokeshaves,
Vises,	Spitting Guages,
Hammers,	Round and Straight Knives,
Farrier Rivets,	Cutting Pivers,
Punches,	Rivet Sets,
Stocks and Dies,	Claw and Edge Tools,
Heading Tools,	Pricking Wheels,
Travellers,	Paint Brushes,
Vises,	Paint Cans,
Wrenches,	Paint Muller,
Adzes,	Paint Stone,
Augers,	Paint Mill,
Braces and Bits,	Paints,
Wood Clamps,	Colors,
Tenon Cutters,	Venetian Red,
Gouges,	Grindstones and Frames,
Hatchets,	Soldering Irons,
Drawing Knives,	Lumber Rule,
Spirits Levels,	Wheelbarrows, &c., &c.
Tape Lines,	

Together with many other articles not above enumerated.

Purchasers must remove their stores within five (5) days from date of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Goldsboro will leave Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., in charge
8 13 10t First Division, Q. M. G. O.

TELEGRAPH MATERIALS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 6, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, under the direction of Brevet Lieutenant Colonel James M. Moore, Assistant Quartermaster, at Warehouse on G street, near Twelfth street, Washington, on THURSDAY, August 30, at 10 A. M., the following Telegraph Materials, &c:—

22 Beardsley's Signal Telegraph Instruments and Cases.	95,000 pounds Wire Iron.
24 Beardsley's Instruments.	66 miles Insulated Telegraph Wire.
12 Augers.	106 Reels for Wire.
10 Crowbars.	42 Reel Stands, small.
4 Cutting Pivers.	40 Reel Stands, centre.
2 Dial Handles.	1 Platforms Scale.
10 Hammers.	199 Insulators, block.
7 Oilers.	1 Coal Stove, with Pipe.
3 Pruning Knives.	23 Tool Boxes.
5 Large Reel Stands.	44 Full Reels.
18 Small Reel Stands.	73 Empty Reels.
6 Rubber Cement Flasks.	67 Reel Stands.
8 Soldering Acid Bottles.	16 Reel Stands, delivery.
6 Rubber Sleeves, 3½ in.	6 Reel Handles.
6 Large Gear.	3 spools Copper Wire, No. 23.
6 Small Gear.	5 spools Copper Wire, No. 30.
8 Rings.	7 pounds Gutta Percha (in sheets).
72 Notices and Straps.	117 Iron Spikes.
288 Tumblers for Battery	31 Insulated Bending Screws.
240 Porous Cups.	29 Rubber Rings.
162 (13½ oz. A. o. d.) Platina Strips.	60 cells Portable Field Telegraph Battery,
17½ oz. A. o. d. Platina Strips.	200 Zincs for Grove Battery.
250 pounds Mercury.	6 Empty Mercury Flasks (iron), with Screw Wrenches, Screw Drivers, Spirit Lamps, Soldering Irons, etc.
1065 pounds Nitric Acid.	
6 carboys Sulphuric Acid.	
1400 pounds Nails, 40d and 60d.	
2300 Insulators, Bracket.	
50 Empty Carboys.	

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Ten days will be granted purchasers in which to remove their goods.

D. H. RUCKER,
Bvt. Maj. Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 7 19t Depot of Washington, D. C.

SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ASST. Q. M. U. S. MIL. R. R. No. 259 G street, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 3, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on THURSDAY, August 23, the balance of United States Military Railroad Property remaining on hand at that place, consisting in part as follows:—

Two second-class serviceable Locomotive Engines, Norris & Son, builders; gauge, 4 feet 8½ inches.
One Tender Truck, two small Truck Cars.
One hundred pairs second-hand Car Wheels axles.
Seventy tons "T" Railroad Iron (45 lbs. to the yard), nearly new; fifteen Stoves; two fifteen-ton Hydraulic Jacks, and ten tons unserviceable Railroad Iron.
(25) Twenty-five tons Wrought and Cast Scrap Iron, second-hand Railroad Spikes, Chairs, Rubber Loops, Broad Axes, Mauls, Platform and Counter Scales, Lanterns, Oars, Desks, Tables, and a variety of other articles; also,
Nine Frame Buildings.

Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Military Railroad Wharf, where the Locomotives, Railroad Iron, and Car Wheels are stored. The balance of the articles will be sold at the Railroad Supply Store, near the Orange and Alexandria Depot.

Will be sold at Pittsburg, Pa., at eleven o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, August 28,

Eleven new Box Cars, five feet guage; Pennock & Co., Kennett Square, Chester county, Penna., builders.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Any further information relative to the property will be furnished on application at this office.

F. J. CRILLY,
8 7 3w Bvt. Major and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

PHILADELPHIA, August —, 1866.

SALE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, Philadelphia, on Saturday, August 25, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of unserviceable Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

Hat Cords, Eagles, Uniform Coats, Jackets, Flannel Sack Coats, Metallic Scales, Sashes, Trowsers, Boosters, Great Coats, Water-proof Ponchos, Cross Cannon, Bed-sacks, Shoulder-scale Fastenings, Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Axes, Camp Kettles, Mess Pans, Hatchets and Handles, Trumpets, Drums, Wall Tents and Flies, Tent-poles and Pins, Common Tents, Shelter Tents, Picks and Handles.

The property must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of
Brev. Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Bvt. Major HENRY W. JANES, A. Q. M., U. S. A.
Executive and Inspecting Officer.
8 17 7t Philadelphia

UNITED STATES STEAMER "CANONICUS" AT PUBLIC SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., August 11, 1866.

Will be sold at her anchorage, south side of basin, at Baltimore, Maryland, the above-named United States steamer, on THURSDAY, August 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., together with the Boats, Anchors, Stores, Donkey Engine, etc. etc., now on board.

She is a side-wheel steamer, of 220 tons; length on deck, 179 feet; breadth of beam, 20 feet 10 inches; draught, 6 feet; has one low pressure steam engine; diameter of cylinder, 36 inches; stroke of piston, 12 feet. In running order, and well found in her outfits; now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

G. W. BRADLEY,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster M. M. D.
ADREON, THOMAS & CO.,
8 17 5t Auctioneers,

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 1129 GIRARD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, for the immediate delivery at the United States Storehouse, HANOVER Street wharf, Philadelphia, Pa., of the following Quartermasters' Stores, viz:—

2 doz. Door Neck Bolts	50 Shutter Bolts,
200 Wall Brushes.	10 gross Tufting Buttons.
200 pounds Tin, Block.	2 dozen Putty Knives.
100 R. & L. Closet Locks,	2 dozen Drawer Tumbler Locks.
5 boxes Glass, 10x12.	5 boxes Glass, 12x16.
75 pounds Glue.	100 C. H. Lettering Pencils.
80 pounds Black Wax.	500 pounds Putty.
800 pounds White Lead, in oil.	200 gallons Turpentine.
10 pounds Umber, raw, in oil.	1 bbl. Spanish Whiting.
1 bbl. Coach Varnish.	2 bbls. Copal Varnish.
1 gross Striping (assorted) Pencils.	10 lbs. Gum Tragacanth.

All or the above-described articles to be of the best quality, and subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on behalf of the United States Government.

Samples of the above-named stores to be delivered at the United States Storehouse, twenty-four hours previous to the opening of the bids.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures, and the amount or quantity of each article bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector of the Port, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right to reject any bid deemed too high or unreasonable is reserved, and no bid from a delaulting contractor will be received

Proposals to be made out in duplicate on the regular printed forms, which may be had on application at this office.

The envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bids will be opened on SATURDAY, September 1, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., and bidders are requested to be present.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. G. H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
8 22 9t Bvt. Major and Assistant Quartermaster

PROPOSALS FOR CAVALRY HORSES.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d inst., for furnishing the United States with ninety-one CAVALRY HORSES, at least twenty-five of which must be of a bay color, and the remainder dark colors.

These horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from 15 to 16 hands high, from 5 to 9 years old, and well adapted in every way to cavalry purposes.

Horses contracted for under this advertisement will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and those not conforming to these specifications will be rejected. No mares will be received.

These horses must be delivered to Brevet Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster at Lincoln Depot, in this city, on or before MONDAY, September 17.

Payment will be made upon the delivery and acceptance of the horses contracted for. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids, which will be submitted for the approval of the Quartermaster-General before the contract is awarded.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Horses."

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
8 14 10t Depot of Washington.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, THE GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY,
Of St. Louis, Missouri,

Did, on the fifteenth day of March, A. D. 1836, convey to the undersigned, as Trustee, the lands and premises hereafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by said Company, and bearing even date with said trust deed, for the sum of thirteen thousand dollars, payable to Charles W. Ford, or to his order, ninety days after the date thereof, with lawful interest, and also to secure the repayment to said Ford of such moneys as he might expend in sending from St. Louis aforesaid suitable persons, to be selected by him, to examine the lands in said deed described, and to investigate the titles thereof; such expenses to be repaid within ninety days after the date of said deed.

And whereas, it was in and by said deed provided, that in case the said Company should make default in the payment of the moneys secured by said note, or in the payment of the expenses of sending such agents as aforesaid, with interest, that the said Trustee might proceed to sell the property in said deed described, or any part thereof, at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the east front of the Court House in St. Louis, or cash, first giving twenty days' public notice of the time, terms, and place of said sale in some newspaper printed in St. Louis and in Philadelphia.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the moneys secured by said deed: Notice is therefore hereby given that the subscriber, as such Trustee, will, on the FIFTH day of SEPTEMBER, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, between the hours of and one o'clock P. M., sell at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, the lands in said deed mentioned, and which are described as follows:—

First—One equal undivided one sixteenth part of all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Harmony, Venango county, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Daniel Fleming north one-half degree, west one hundred and thirty-eight and two-tenths perches to a post; thence by land formerly of William Neill, north eighty nine degrees, west one hundred and nineteen perches to a post and stones; thence by the tenure of the same tract (warranted to James Hulings) south one degree, west eighty one and a half perches to a chestnut; thence by the same south eighty-nine degrees, east eighty four perches to a red oak, thence by thence by the same south one degree, west fifty six and a half perches to a white oak, and thence by the same south eighty nine degrees, east thirty eight perches to the place of beginning, containing seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent., be the same more or less; it being part of a larger tract of land which was surveyed on a warrant to James Hulings, dated the 16th day of February, 1827, and confirmed unto the said James Hulings by patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, dated the 14th day of August A. D. 1839, as in and by the same enrolled in Patent Book H, vol. 42, page 132, will more fully appear; and conveyed by the said James Hulings to John White by deed dated the 8th of March A. D. 1845, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Venango county, the 15th day of June A. D. 1846, in Deed Book K, page 265 and conveyed by the said John White to Harvey S. Easton, by deed dated April 11, 1865.

The aforesaid one equal undivided one-sixteenth part of the above described seventy acres, eleven perches, and the usual allowance of six per cent. by said trust deed conveyed, was conveyed subject in common with the other owners thereof, to all leases which were upon said lands at the time of the execution of the said deed from John White to Harvey S. Easton, and all leases upon any part thereof, and all the rights of the lessees given and granted at the time of, or prior to the execution of the said deed to Harvey S. Easton.

Second—And also all the undivided quarter—excepting the one acre on which an oil well is nearly completed, which is not included in said deed, neither the acre of land on the well itself—of that tract or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the township of Tionesta, in the county of Venango, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, viz:—Beginning at a post on the east bank of Tionesta creek, at the corner of land of Henry Kiser, thence by and of said Kiser east seventy perches to a post and stones; thence by land of Kenneday south one hundred and ninety two perches to a maple; thence by land of John Wentworth west one hundred and thirty perches to a chesnut; thence by land of Towner and Brett north sixty-two perches to the bank of Tionesta creek; thence up said creek north twenty-five degrees one hundred and eighteen and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and thirty acres, more or less; being the same premises formerly owned by Samuel Hunter, and conveyed by W. J. Hunter, and Samuel and wife, to Reuben D. Baldwin, and by said Reuben D. Baldwin to George B. Lincoln, by deed dated the eleventh day of February A. D. 1865.

It is understood by and between the parties to said deed, that the grantee in said deed is, on a division of said farm whenever made, to have one fourth of the entire farm, but not to have any part of the acre above reserved.

Third—And also, the undivided sixteenth part in common of that other tract or parcel of land, situate in the township of Cornpianter in said county of Venango, known as located in tract, number one hundred and twenty-one (121), of the Holland Land Company's land, being a part of Reynolds' farm, so called, bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a post in the north line of said tract, No. 121, a a point 143 1-10 perches west of the northeast corner of said tract it being the northwest corner of said farm; thence southwardly along the west line of said farm sixteen rods to a post; thence eastwardly and parallel with the north line of the whole tract fifty rods to a post; thence northwardly and parallel with the west line of the farm sixteen rods to a post in the north line of said tract; and thence west along said line fifty rods to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land, be the same more or less, and known on Murdoch and Henning's map by E. R. Sherman's name being printed on said location.

Subject to all outstanding leases on said premises made by Sherman and Guild it being the intention of said deed to convey one-

FROM PARIS.

Accident to the Prince Imperial—The Question of Peace or War—The Cable—Departure of Ristori—Executions in Rome—Jewels for the Queen of Prussia—A Chapter of Court Scandal, Etc. Etc.

PARIS, August 9.—The Emperor's departure for Vichy came very near being prevented at the last moment by an accident to the Prince Imperial. The young gentleman, in attempting a gymnastic exercise beyond his force (probably in emulation of the great Blondin) fell to the ground, and was so severely hurt as to remain insensible for nearly a quarter of an hour. Dr. Nelaton was called immediately, but his patient had recovered consciousness when he arrived. After an examination the Doctor declared that the Prince had received no serious injury, and that the Emperor need have no anxiety in leaving him.

Several of the Ministers, Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Ambassador, and Prince Napoleon are at Vichy in daily consultation with the Emperor. A ministerial council, the Empress presiding, is held every day, for the form, at St. Cloud, but the real business on hand is transacted at Vichy. Rumors of armed French intervention after the armistice are again springing up. The purchase of horses and mules for the army, which was suspended a few weeks ago, has recommenced.

Charivari has a capital print this morning. Father Rhine, a very elderly gentleman in spectacles, otherwise scantily attired, seated by his urn, is reading a newspaper. Below is the inscription, "Father Rhine just beginning to take an interest in the journals."

French address in touching upon prohibited subjects is something wonderful to contemplate.

The success of the Atlantic cable would, at any other time, have been the all-absorbing topic. The French papers have at present but little time or space to devote to it. The incredulous, both in France and England, have not yet quite made up their minds that the despatches from the other side of the water are not manufactured in England. I had the pleasure of seeing one of the first messages transmitted across the Atlantic. It was from our energetic and enterprising countryman, Cyrus Field, Esq., to our Minister, Mr. Bigelow. Mr. Bigelow being out of town, Mrs. Bigelow had the pleasure of receiving this first greeting. It was dated Newfoundland, Friday, 11 P. M., and was received in Paris, Saturday, at 6 A. M. The despatch was worded simply:—"The Atlantic cable is successfully laid. May it prove a blessing to all mankind. Cyrus Field." The English will probably be credited with the success of this great undertaking, for it has been done principally through English capitalists; but it is nevertheless true that, without Cyrus Field's indomitable will, the Atlantic cable would have been deterred to illustrate the glory of another generation, perhaps of another century.

I had the pleasure of receiving a few days ago a letter from a relative on the United States ship *Colorado*, in which he gives me an enthusiastic account of his Fourth-of-July dinner at sea. The ward-room officers were the hosts, and the Captain the guest upon the occasion. The dinner was excellent, thanks to the skilful catering of Surgeon S.; but my correspondent expatiates more especially upon the merits of the American Eagle champagne—a new brand—a dozen of which had been sent as a present some time before to an officer on board, for this occasion, by Colonel Norton, New York Commissioner for the great exposition. All agreed in pronouncing this wine to be quite equal to the Moet green seal, or the Veuve Cliquot. The principal toasts drank were:—"The day we celebrate," "The President of the United States," "The Secretary of the Navy," "The healths of Senator Grimes and of Honorable W. Rice," Chairmen of the Naval Committees. After these official compliments came the health of Colonel Norton, followed by any amount of jollification, which was kept up until it was time to "turn in."

Bistori, with her troupe, sails for the United States on the 1st of September. She will extend her tour to California.

A new edition of the "Queen's Necklace"—the Queen, in this instance, being fortunately above suspicion, and the fraud being discovered in time—is the talk of Paris and Germany at present. The incidents related cannot be called in question, and will soon be given to light in a more enlarged form by the *Gazette des Tribunaux*.

In the month of February, Monsieur Cramer, one of the most celebrated jewellers of Paris, received a letter sealed with the arms of Prussia, of which the following is a copy:—

"Monsieur:—Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia intends to create a special decoration for distinguished women of all countries. My sovereign having had occasion to admire the jewels coming from your workshops, deigns to confide to you the execution of the medals of the order which she proposes to create. As in the cases of all Prussian decorations, there will be three classes of crosses. The first class will be necessarily the most brilliant, and her Majesty allows you ten thousand francs for this workmanship; four thousand francs for that of the second class; and two thousand five hundred francs for the third class. Can you furnish us, within a very short period, these crosses, set in diamonds, according to the designs which I will send to you, if the affair should be decided upon?

"COMTE SCHAFFGOTSCH,
"Chamberlain of H. M. the King of Prussia."

The Parisian jeweller was both flattered and delighted to undertake so magnificent a commission. He replied immediately, accepting gratefully the orders which might be offered to him.

Some days afterwards the Chamberlain sent the designs, executed by the Queen herself, who, added he, had written underneath the sketch several notes with her own hand.

The most entire secresy was recommended, for the Queen did not wish that the creation of this order should be known before the day for the distribution of the first crosses should arrive. And, besides, the Queen feared the jewellers of Berlin would be dissatisfied at her addressing herself to Parisian manufacturers. The Count conjured M. Cramer to preserve with the greatest care the Queen's drawings, as they would be required of him when the decorations should be completed.

Some weeks after the jeweller sent off to Berlin a cross surrounded with diamonds, and in reply received a letter of felicitations and an order for twelve crosses of the first class, which the Queen destines for all the female sovereigns of Europe. A third letter soon followed the first two. In this the Chamberlain advised M. Cramer to watch over his workmen during the whole time of the execution of the work, upon the success of which would depend much more important purchases. As the Chamberlain was a most intimate friend of the Prince of Hohenzollern, he had obtained from him a most solemn promise that the new crown jewels of Moldavia should be furnished by no other than M. Cramer.

When the diamond crosses were ready the jeweller wrote to inquire if they must be forwarded to Berlin.

"No," replied Count Schaffgotsch; "I am charged with a diplomatic mission, but upon a certain day I shall be in Cologne, and in passing I will call for the decorations at my bankers' to whose address you may send them."

M. Cramer sent the jarticles to the house of Oppenheim & Co., and informed them that they would be required to deliver them to the Chamberlain of the King of Prussia.

The banker Oppenheim received, a few days later, a letter sealed with the Queen's arms, which informed him that the writer could not stop in Cologne, but that he would be ready to receive the package intended for him at the railway station, and a receipt would be given to the clerk who might be charged with the commission. When the train entered the station, an elegant gentleman alighted, went directly to the clerk, and said:—"I am the Count Schaffgotsch. Here is my card and the receipt. Give me the box." Five minutes afterwards the Count was off to Berlin.

A fortnight now elapsed, when M. Cramer received another letter. The Queen of Prussia, astonished and charmed at his success, had decided to confide to him the manufacture of all the crosses of all the orders, amounting to about $100,000 in value. M. Cramer having as yet received no money, commenced to suspect. He wrote to the Prussian embassy for information with regard to Count Schaffgotsch. He heard that no one could be more worthy of the highest consideration. "But," said the Count de Goltz, the Prussian Ambassador at Paris, "may I ask why you seek this information?"

M. Cramer told the whole story.

"I fear very much that you have been taken in by a horrible swindler," said M. de Goltz, "but show me the letters, drawings, etc., of the Queen."

As soon as the jeweller displayed his collection, Count Goltz declared that they were not in the handwriting of the Queen, but said that the royal arms and the Count Schaffgostch's signature demanded great circumspection in dealing with them. He, therefore, advised the jeweller to keep his own counsel, and go directly to Baden, where the Queen then was, and explain the whole affair to her Majesty.

M. Cramer took the Count's advice, had an audience with the Queen, in which he was fully convinced that he had been duped. The Queen nearly fainted with emotion at the idea of her name having been employed in so infamous a transaction.

M. Cramer returned to the Prussian Ambassador and asked his advice as to the next step.

M. de Goltz—"Keep quiet, write to the false Count that his orders shall be executed, and take your measures accordingly."

M. Cramer took this excellent advice and received another flattering epistle in return, in which it was vaguely hinted at that the Prussian decoration of the eagle would also be offered as a testimony of esteem, etc. M. Cramer wrote at the end of a month that all was ready, and asked it the second box, like the first, should be sent to Oppenheim.

A few days after, a man presented himself at the jeweller's establishment with a letter from the Count, saying that, on an important diplomatic mission in Paris, he desired to take charge of the jewels personally, and requested that they might be delivered to the messenger. Of course the man was arrested, but he found no difficulty in proving his innocence; he was only the hotel commissioner. The police took the required precautions, and succeeded in arresting the false chamberlain, and, what was of more importance to M. Cramer, in obtaining possession of all the diamonds. They were concealed in a trunk.

The scandal of the affair is, that the Count is a veritable Count, holding high rank at the Court of Prussia. His father was for many years Governor of Cologne, and the most popular of governors to the soldiers and citizens. A passion for gambling has reduced the young man to bring disgrace upon his name and family.—*N. Y. World.*

John Bright and the Workingmen.

The Birmingham Reform League having applied to Mr. Bright to attend an "open air meeting" on the subject of reform in that town, the following reply was received:—

"ROCHDALE, July 27.—Dear Sir:—I must ask your friends to excuse me if I am unable to attend the meeting on the 31st instant. After the labors of the session I cannot at once enter on those of public meetings, in connection with the great question on which the session has been mainly wasted. I suppose your meeting will be held in the open air. I hope before another session some steps may be taken to enrol working-men now unfranchised in associations, which will enable them to bring their demand for the suffrage with increased effect before Parliament during the next session. Some concession to them cannot be far off, and the extent of it will depend much on their own organized efforts on behalf of their own cause. I regret very much not to be able just now to take part in your movement.

"I am, etc., JOHN BRIGHT.
"Mr. John Oxford, Birmingham."

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE CONFEDERATE EXILES.—General John Magruder has published a card in relation to Dr. Craven's book, in the Mexican *Times*, of which he is now the editor. The card concludes as follows:—

"I have been presented by a friend with a copy of Dr. Craven's book, and regret to find, on reading it, that Mr. Davis indulges in unfriendly animadversions on those who, at the termination of the war, thought proper to leave the country. I believe that, closely confined as he was, Mr. Davis remained in entire ignorance of the circumstances which made this course on our part not only correct, but patriotic. But it there are any who entertain a different opinion, I think I but represent the feelings of our compatriots abroad when I request a suspension of that opinion until a release of our ex-President from confinement, and his freedom from persecution, shall have enabled us with propriety to defend ourselves; and should this not be conceded, I, for one, would prefer to rest under undeserved censure rather than add the weight of a feather to the cares which already so cruelly oppress our former Chief.

"J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
"Late Major-General, C. S. A."

—They have some spunky girls in Chicopee. The other day a lady and gentleman were out driving, when the horse ran away and threw out the gentleman who was driving, after which the young lady, who was left in the carriage, walked out upon the shaft and grasped the reins near the horse's head and stopped him.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

CENTRAL DEPOT,

No. 103 South FIFTH Street,

ONE DOOR BELOW CHESNUT.

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantl on hand in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, or New York, or current funds received in payment.

Particular attention paid to small orders.

The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.

The following rates of discount are allowed:—

ON ALL ORDERS OF $25,
TWO PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON ALL ORDERS OF $100,
THREE PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

ON ALL ORDERS OF $300,
FOUR PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

All orders should be sent to the

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

8 3 PHILADELPHIA.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR O PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUE HANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4 1866

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH an CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the follow u hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Statio & EVENING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pot ville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsno Elmira, Rochester Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentow Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersbur Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:20 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8:55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 1:10 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11:30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M.; returning leaving at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 5:10 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:35 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M and 1:48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:52 A. M., and 12:30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, with out change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20, P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada. The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. HEDFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52 50 each, for families and firms

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3:15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8 20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will no stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6¾, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾ 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9 40, 11:40 A. M 1:40, 3:40, 5 40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12 40, 6 40, and 9:25 minutes P. M

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8 05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7 50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾ 6¾ and 8 P. M.

The 5¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4 and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8 20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 8¾ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, 4, and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 1¾, 6 and 9¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—
Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.

At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 2:20 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA,

Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 12:75 Noon, and 6 15 P. M.,

Leave Doylestown at 6 40 A. M., 3:15 and 5 30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6:00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:30 P. M,

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866 Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 3 P. M., Accommodation.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 8:00 A. M., Mail; 5 P. M., Express. Leave Bridgeton 7 15 A. M. and 3 50 P. M. Freight 6 30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. Freight 5:45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6:55 A. M. and 6:38 P. M. Freight 11:03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. That received before 9 00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street Philadelphia. 7 2

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9:30 A. M.
Leave Erie at 4:45 P. M., arrive at New York 4 10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information, respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD,
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866, Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8 15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11 45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12 30, 4 30, 6, and 11 30 P. M. The 4 30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6 30 7 15 and 9 30 A. M., 4 and 6 30 P. M. The 7 15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4 30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4 36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7 23, 7 55, 10 14, and 11 49 A. M., 4 43, 5 10, 7 26 and 10 26 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7 05 A. M., Way-mail, 9 20 A. M., Express, 1 10 P. M., Express, 6 35 P. M., Express 8 25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE

Leave Chester at 4 49 and 8 52 A. M., and 3 38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5 23 and 9 33 A. M. and 4 15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6 05 P. M. Baltimore for Havre de Grace and intermediate stations at 4 45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4 20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7 15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4 15 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express, 11 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington

Accommodation Train at 11 30 P. M. for Wilmington and Intermediate stations at 6 70 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommoda tion.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation 2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommoda tion, 2d class..... 1 80
At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11 30 P. M. for Fish House, Primyra, Riverton Progress, Delanco Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE At 11 A. M., 4 30, 6 45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare 2 00 The 6 45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7 30 and 11 A. M., 3 3 30 4 30, 5, and 6 45 P. M. and Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10 15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 6, and 8 P. M., for Cornwell's Torresdale Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10 15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse Great Bend, Montrose Wilkesbarre Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington etc. The 3 30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Trains.

Mann's Baggage express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT VIZ.:—

Mail Train.....at 8:00 A. M
Day Express.....at 10:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 11:00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express*.....at 12:00 M
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 2 30 P. M
Lancaster Accommodation.....at 4:00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2.....at 5:00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail*.....at 9 00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No 3.....at 10 00 "
Philadelphia Express†.....at 11:10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express†.....at 12:40 A. M
Philadelphia Express†.....at 7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1.....at 8 20 "
Columbia Train.....at 9:00 "
Lancaster Train.....at 12:40 P. M
Fast Line.....at 1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2.....at 4:10 "
Day Express.....at 5:50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3.....at 7:20 "
Harrisburg Accommodation.....at 9:20 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily, except Monday. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

‡Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M. and 7 00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6 50 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 621 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations apply to FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 127 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4½ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond, as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6:45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5:45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5:25 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6:05 P M and arrive at Lynchburg at 6:00 A M

Leave Lynchburg at 6:30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6:10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its commodiate accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of unperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore and at the offices of the road in Washington & Alexandria

W. H. MCCAFFERTY,
General Supt. Intende

MEDICAL.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE

PROTOXIDE OF IRON,

A new discovery in medicine which

STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,

By supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, CHILLS AND FEVERS, HUMORS, LOSS OF CONSTITUTIONAL VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, FEMALE COMPLAINTS,

And all diseases originating in a

BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

Or accompanied by Debility or a low state of the system.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an Iron Constitution.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon SCOTT, D. D.

"DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefited in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me." * * *

A CASE OF 27 YEARS' STANDING CURED.

From INSLEY JEWETT, No 15 Avon Place, Boston.

"I have suffered, and sometimes severely, for 27 years, from dyspepsia. I commenced taking the Peruvian Syrup, and found immediate benefit from it. In the course of three or four weeks I was entirely relieved from my sufferings, and have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

One of the most distinguished Jurists in New England writes to a friend as follows:—

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me; it used into my system new vigor and energy: I am no longer tremulous and debilitated as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An eminent Divine of Boston says:—

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits elasticity of muscle."

Thousands have been changed, by the use of this remedy from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, cl

CONFESSION OF STARKWEATHER, THE MURDERER.

From the Hartford Press, 20th.

The following is substantially the story of the crimes and misdemeanors of Albert L. Starkweather, as narrated by himself a few days before his execution, to Deputy Sheriff Finch:—

Moses Scott's barn was never burned, and the confession of setting fire to it seems to be the first intimation that the public have that its destruction was ever attempted. With reference to it he said:—

"I distinctly recollect going into Moses Scott's barn and setting fire to it, and when I went out it was all on fire. I do not see why it was not burned, for I can swear positively that I set it on fire. I cannot say what night it was, or whether I had been to Mr. Campbell's or to the Post Office."

Horace White's barn, it will be remembered, was burned some months before the matricide. Starkweather has before confessed to the burning of it. It has generally been supposed that he had set it on fire in the hope that his own barns, on which there was a large insurance, would go with it. His story about this is briefly as follows:—

"When I went from Uncle Wells' that night I went through Mr. White's lane into the barn, and went out by the back way home.

"I took arsenic out of my mother's cupboard at home. It was done up in a white paper, such as druggists use, and that done up in another paper of the same sort. I took it out of that paper and put it in a pocket match-safe. I sprinkled it out of the match-case into the flour in the barrel. While I was in the room with my uncle, who was then sick, he asked me to get him some water. I took three of his powders, which had been left by his physicians, and when I went after the water I emptied out three of the powders, and put in the same amount of arsenic out of the barrel.

"Since the spring of 1860 or 1864, if I was not in reality a monomaniac, I had an irresistible impulse to destructiveness. It affected me principally with a desire that I could not resist, to kill those persons for whom I had the most affection. Several times I have been saved from killing those dear to me by some slight accidental occurrence which would make me forget my purpose.

"I don't know that the desire to destroy affected me during the whole time, but for two or three years of it, no one for whom I had a natural affection was safe in my presence. Neither did it impel me to kill only, but to general destructiveness. I never committed any crime or wicked act with malicious intent. I knew my malady and strove against it faithfully.

"I strove as hard as a man could to resist the desire, but I could not help myself. I had a master, and a hard one. If I ever really did wrong, it was in not making known my case to some person who could watch over me. But I was proud. I was fearful that if it should ever be known I should be taken to some insane hospital, and that was a disgrace that I should never recover from. I possessed a strong will, and thought that knowing how I was affected, I could control myself, but I could not.

"I have always heretofore denied that I had any desire or tendency to destructiveness, from a foolish pride, perhaps, that I should be confined in some hospital for insane people, than which I had rather suffer death. And I should not now reveal them but from a wish to shield others, who may have been suspected of complicity with me, and to correct many malicious reports that have been circulated against me, and knowing that not until now could I have stated the facts, free from the accusation of trying to clear myself from this charge on the ground of insanity, which I abhorred.

"In respect to the last crime (the murder of his mother) I can only say it was never premeditated. I loved both mother and sister truly, although they have been the cause of great disappointments to me, which disappointments, with bodily disease, probably produced the mania, and which, together with my knowledge of the mania, made me lead a miserable life. I have not tried to escape punishment, though it has seemed impossible for me to realize that I committed this crime."

What Starkweather said about planning the murder of a young lady whom he took to ride for the purpose, is suppressed, out of regard to the feelings of persons now living.

With reference to troubles South, he said that erroneous stories had been told about him. It has been rumored that he killed a man in North Carolina, and that he was obliged to come North suddenly on account of it. He said this was not so. He had no trouble whatever with any one in North Carolina. He never had any trouble with any one South, except once, and that was in Richmond. In talking with a stranger there, he gave utterance to sentiments on the slavery question at which the stranger was provoked. High words followed, and they nearly came to blows, but finally cooled down and separated.

Such is this strange young man's story, as told a very short time before his execution. We give it to our readers almost exactly as he gave it, and without comments. The parts in quotation marks are his own language.

AN EXECUTION—DREADFUL SCENE.

From the Massachusetts Guardian.

William Collier, who was sentenced to death at the late Staffordshire assizes for the murder of Mr. Thomas Smith, at Whiston Eaves, near Cheadle, was executed in front of the County Prison at Stafford, in the presence of several thousand spectators.

Upon reaching the drop the culprit was placed under the fatal beam, and the executioner, George Smith, having drawn a white cap over his face, fastened the rope around his neck. He then stepped back and drew the bolt, when a scene of a revolting character, exciting horror and indignation amongst the multitude, took place. The culprit fell heavily downward, the weight of his body, impelled by the sudden jerk, dragged the rope from the beam to which it was fastened, or rather, supposed to be fastened, and instead of being suspended by the neck he dropped to the ground in an upright position, which he firmly maintained, the rope still around his neck and the white cap over his face.

The executioner and prison officials for some moments seemed perfectly paralyzed, and it was not until the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan exclaimed "Where is he?" and immediately rushing down the steps of the scaffold to where the unhappy man was standing, that they recovered themselves and took measures for the completion of the sentence. The priest having commenced anew the service that had met with so dreadful an interruption, the cap was removed from Collier's face and the rope from his neck, when he again ascended the scaffold steps firmly and without apparent emotion, uttering the religious responses of his Church in a subdued tone of voice. Upon reaching the drop the second time—another rope having in the meantime been fixed to the beam—the executioner was received with a storm of yells and hisses. Regardless of these he proceeded with his task, and in a few minutes the drop again fell, and after some severe convulsive struggles the culprit ceased to exist.

OCEAN RACE.—The steamship *City of Paris*, the French steamer *Pereire*, and the steamships *Hermann* and *Alemannia* sailed from New York on the 28th of July. The *Pereire* arrived out on the 6th of August at 2 o'clock, the *City of Paris* reached Queenstown on the 7th, the *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 8th, and the *Alemannia* at Southampton on the 9th inst.

—The Union Executive Committee appointed by the Baltimore Convention has been summoned to meet at Philadelphia, September 3, by a call of four of its members. The time allowed is surprisingly brief for a meeting of a national body, yet we hope that every member who remains true to the principles of the Convention which nominated Lincoln will endeavor to be present. The object of the meeting is not stated by Messrs. Coombs, Hoffman, Fowler, and Defrees, which is additional reason for a full attendance.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Lieutenant-General Sherman has assumed command of the Military District of the Missouri, and defines the Department as follows:—

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARKANSAS—Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, commanding, headquarters Little Rock Arsenal, comprising the State of Arkansas and the Indian territory on its west.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI—Major-General W. S. Hancock commanding, headquarters Fort Leavenworth, comprising the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE—Brevet Major-General P. St. George Cooke commanding, headquarters for the present at Omaha, but as soon as possible to be removed to some fort or United States property within the limits of his Department. This Department to be comprised of the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so much of Dakota as lies west of the one hundred and fourth meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, Montana.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.—Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, commanding, headquarters at Fort Snelling, Minnesota, or such military post within his territorial command as he may select appropriate to his duties, composed of the State of Minnesota and all the Territories of Dakota and Montana not embraced in the Department of the Platte.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, in General Orders No. 4, assumes the command of the new Department of the Gulf, composed of the States of Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.

The Department of Texas will constitute the District of Texas; the Department of Florida the District of Florida, and each district will constitute a separate brigade.

Major-General H. G. Wright will command the District of Texas, and Major-General John G. Foster will command the District of Florida. The records of the Department of Louisiana will be transferred to the Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

Major-General Sheridan, in General Orders, dated August 15, 1866, announces the following staff:—

Brevet Major J. Schuyler Crosby, U. S. A., First Lieutenant 1st U. S. Artillery, and Second Lieutenant I. W. C. Moore, 11th U. S. Infantry, aides-de-camp.

Brevet Major-General George L. Hartsuff, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Lee, Major and Assistant Adjutant-General; First Lieutenant N. Barbank, 10th U. S. Colored Heavy Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Brevet Brigadier-General James W. Forsyth, U. S. A. Captain 18th Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General; Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, U. S. A., First Lieutenant 4th U. S. Artillery, Acting Assistant Inspector-General; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James E. Harrison, U. S. A., Captain 9th U. S. Cavalry, Special Cavalry Inspector, Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Major-General Kautz, U. S. A., Captain 6th United States Cavalry, Acting Judge Advocate.

Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, U. S. V., Brevet Colonel, Captain and A. Q. M., Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Colonel T. A. McParlin, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director.

Brevet Lieutenant Colonel D. H. McPhail, Major and Paymaster U. S. V., Chief Paymaster.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Gillespie, U. S. A., Captain Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer.

Brevet Major A. R. Buffington, U. S. A., Captain Ordnance Department, Chief of Ordnance.

Captain A. McAllister, 10th U. S. Colored Artillery, Commissary of Musters.

General Thomas has assumed command of the Department of the Tennessee, and announced the following district divisions:—

DISTRICT OF THE CUMBERLAND—Major-General George Stoneman commanding, headquarters at Memphis; embracing the States of Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF THE KENTUCKY—Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis commanding, headquarters at Louisville; embracing the State of Kentucky.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE—Brevet Major-General Clinton R. Fisk commanding, headquarters at Nashville; embracing the State of Tennessee.

THE DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI—Major-General T. J. Wood commanding, headquarters at Vicksburg, embracing the State of Mississippi.

THE DISTRICT OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE—Brevet Major-General C. R. Woods commanding, headquarters at Macon; embracing the States of Alabama and Georgia.

THE SUB DISTRICT OF ALABAMA—Brevet Major-General Wager Swayne; headquarters at Montgomery, State of Alabama.

THE SUB-DISTRICT OF GEORGIA—Brevet Major-General Davis Tilson; headquarters at Augusta, State of Georgia.

General Sickles, in command of the Department of the South, names the following as the officers of his staff:—

Brevet Colonel H. Moore, captain and aid-de-camp; First-Lieutenant J. W. Clous, adjutant 6th Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general; Major J. P. Roy, 6th United States Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general; Brevet Major-General R. O. Tyler, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. A., chief quartermaster; Brevet Brigadier-General W. W. Burns, major and commissary of subsistence, U. S. A., chief commissary of subsistence; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Page, Surgeon U. S. A., medical director; Captain C. Pyne, First Lieutenant 6th Infantry, acting judge advocate.

FIELD OFFICERS OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

It is understood that the following appointments have been determined upon for field officers of the additional regiments of the regular army provided for by the late act of Congress:—

COLONELS OF REGIMENTS OF WHITE INFANTRY—General Gordon Granger, Captain 3d Cavalry; General Alvin C. Gillem, Captain and A. Q. M.; General George Stoneman, Major 4th Cavalry; General John Gibbon, Captain 4th Artillery; General George Crook, Major 3d Infantry.

COLONELS OF THE VETERAN RESERVE REGIMENTS—General J. L. Robinson, Major 2d Infantry—lost a leg; General Thomas G. Pitcher, Major 16th Infantry; General Daniel E. Sickles, lost a leg—Major-Generals Volunteer; and one other not yet fixed upon. Of these General Pitcher has already received his appointment.

COLONELS OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS—General A. J. Smith, Major 1st Cavalry; General Benjamin H. Grierson, Brigadier-General volunteers; General John J. Hatch, Major 4th cavalry.

MAJORS OF CAVALRY REGIMENTS—General James W. Forsythe, Captain 18th Infantry; General Lewis C. Forsyth, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

COLONELS OF COLORED INFANTRY—General William D. Hazen, Captain 8th Infantry; General Joseph A. Mower, Captain 1st Infantry.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS OF VETERAN RESERVE REGIMENTS—General John B. McIntosh, Captain 1st Infantry; General T. F. Bodenbaugh, Captain 2d Cavalry.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The beautiful little steamers

SILVER WAVE AND SILVER STAR,

Now running from Fairmount to Falls of Schuylkill, will leave Fairmount as follows, viz.:—At 7 20, 8·05, 8·50, 9 35, 10·20, 11·05, 11·50 A. M. And at 12 35, 1 20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4 20, 5·05, 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

Returning, leave the Falls at 7·20, 8·05, 8·50, 9·35, 10·20 11·05, 11·50 A. M.; and 12·35, 1·20, 2·05, 2·50, 3·35, 4·20, 5·05 5·50, and 6·35 P. M.

FARE.—To Laurel Hill and the Falls, 15 cents; Columbia Bridge or Washington Retreat, 10 cents. Excursion Tickets to Falls or Laurel Hill, 25c. Picnics and Sunday Schools taken at a liberal reduction. [5 9rp ws

FOR CAPE MAY,

ON THURSDAY, 23d, and SATURDAY, 25th.

The new and splendid steamer

"SAMUEL M. FELTON,"

WILL LEAVE CHESNUT STREET WHARF,

On Thursday Morning, at 9 O'Clock, for Cape May, and Return on Friday,

And on SATURDAY will make her last trip of the season, leaving CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 9 A. M., and return on Monday.

Excursion Tickets, good to return Friday or on Monday, $4·00, including carriage hire. [8 21 2t

PERSONAL.

INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! INCREASE OF PENSION! At

OWENS & CO.'S,

8 15 7t No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

OWENS & CO.,

MILITARY AND NAVAL LAW OFFICE,

No. 527 CHESNUT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, ARE

NOW PREPARED TO COLLECT ALL

CLAIMS FOR BOUNTY AGAINST THE

UNITED STATES.

$100. $100. $100 $100. $100.

To Fathers, to Mothers, to Widows, and to Minor Children. All soldiers who enlisted for three years since April 19, 1861, and served their full term of service, and those who were discharged on account of wounds received in the line of duty, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are now entitled to an extra bounty of one hundred dollars. The Widows, Fathers, Mothers, and Minor Children of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years as above, and died in the service, or from disease or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to the one hundred dollars extra Bounty, to be obtained application, in person, or by letter, to the Military and Naval Law Office of OWENS & CO. 8 15 7t

NEW BOUNTY BILL—ALL SOLDIERS who enlisted for three years, since April 18, 1861, and served their full term of service, or were discharged before said term of service on account of wounds, and received one hundred dollars bounty and no more, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Widows, minor children, or parents of deceased soldiers who enlisted for three years and died in the service, or from diseases or wounds contracted in the service and line of duty, are entitled to receive an additional one hundred dollars. Call or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK Street,
8 17 1m] One door below Third,

who has all the necessary forms to collect these claims.

IMPORTANT TO SOLDIERS,

THEIR WIDOWS AND HEIRS.

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.,

No. 808 WALNUT St., Philadelphia,

Attend promptly to all claims for Invalid Pensions and increase of Pensions; Widows' Pensions, and increase of Pensions for their children; Guardians of Minors, and the Heirs of Claimants, Bounties to Soldiers, their Widows and Heirs.

Call or write immediately as above, and all business entrusted to their care will be attended to personally at Washington. [8 14 10t

MATHEWS, POULSON & CO.

BOUNTY OF 1866.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE!

Having two offices in Washington, we are well prepared to receive and collect all claims for Extra Bounty now due soldiers. You will consult your interest by calling, as I pledge myself to collect all claims against the United States Government at lower rates and quicker than any other claim agent in this city. No charges made in advance.

I. H. JOSEPH,
8 1 1m] UNION CLAIM AGENCY,
No. 271 South THIRD Street, above Spruce.

BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS WHO SERVED three years and received only $100 bounty, can now receive another $100. The parents, widows, and minor children of the same class of soldiers are entitled to $100. Soldiers discharged on account of wounds from three-year regiments are entitled to $100 additional. If discharged for wounds from regiments serving two years, or less, $50. The heirs of soldiers serving in regiments organized for two years, or less, can recover $50. Discharged soldiers in the country can forward me their discharges, and heirs of soldiers can write, stating particulars of their cases, and they will have prompt attention. Apply to

JOHN M. POMEROY,
8 2 1m No. 224 S. FOURTH Street.

PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES WHO SERVED three years and did not re-enlist are all entitled to $100 bounty. Also, the heirs of all who died in the service, or were discharged for wounds. I have rolls of the Reserves. Apply to, or address sending discharge,

JOHN M. POMEROY,
No. 224 S. FOURTH Street,
8 2 1m] Formerly Paymaster Pennsylvania Reserves.

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, CALL AT WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

THE FINEST BLACK TEA IN THE UNITED States for sale at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. Price $1 60 per pound.

OUR $1·60 BLACK TEA IS CONSIDERED by old East Indian merchants, and other experienced judges, to be the finest specimen of Tea that has been imported into this country for nearly nineteen years. Address orders to WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

RICH, FRAGRANT DOLLAR TEA, AT WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FAIR QUALITY BLACK TEA, 80 AND 90 cents, at WILSON'S.

WILSON'S PRICES FOR TEA—60, 80, AND 90 cents, $1, $1·10, $1·25, $1·30, $1·40, $1·50, and $1·60.

20 CENTS.—ROASTED COFFEE, A LITTLE broken, but very good, at WILSON'S.

BEST ROASTED COFFEES—20, 30, 35, AND 40 cents, at WILSON'S.

IF YOU ARE UNABLE TO GET GOOD TEA from your grocer, send to WILSON'S.

IF YOU WANT TO TASTE PURE OLD JAVA Coffee, 40 cents per pound, send to WILSON'S.

THOSE WHO LOVE GOOD TEA AND ARE able to appreciate it, can obtain it at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT street. There is no Tea in New York or Philadelphia that can equal our $1·60 Black.

N. B.—We have no objection to supplying those of our Philadelphia Tea Dealers who buy for cash, with our good Teas, with the single exception of our $1·60 Black, as that Tea, when sold, cannot be replaced for any money. We shall reserve that for our own regular retail trade. It is like throwing pearls before swine to sell such magnificent Tea as that to people who cannot appreciate it. Address

WILSON'S OLD ESTABLISHED
TEA WAREHOUSE,
7 27 1m No. 236 CHESNUT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

A Concentrated Fertilizer.

This preparation contains Pure Ground Bone, and the best Fertilizing Salts known to agricultural chemistry, combined in such a manner as to develop their productive properties only when used on the soil. Price $60 per ton. For sale at the manufacturers' depots,

No. 724 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,
No 8 BURLING SLIP, New York.

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO.,
8 20 12trp Manufacturers.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by

BAUGH & SONS,
Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue,
8 4 smw 3rp Philadelphia.

CLOTHING.

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL,"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

New Stock at the Lowest Prices.

Having sold out our Stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of

FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING IS THE NEWEST,

AS OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST,

MAGNIFICENT STOCK

NOW READY, TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

Custom Department.

Our newly fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the Fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.

SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,

Made up to order promptly, in the highest style and at moderate prices.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

In this Department our Stock is also unrivalled.

The Best in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.

THE CHOICEST STOCK

OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING

IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

"BROWN STONE CLOTHING HALL"

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street

8 2 20trp] PHILADELPHIA.

JONES'

POPULAR ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE

604 MARKET ST.

ONE DOOR ABOVE SIXTH.

STATES UNION CLOTHING HALL,

606 MARKET Street, 606

Visitors very best cash prices. a large and varied assortment of the ADY-MADE CLOTHING at the lowest

Suits, containing Coats, Pants, and Vest, from $12·0
Dusters, $2 25.
Pants from $3·00 and higher.
Come and convince yourselves. (5 31 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

REMOVAL.

I. S. CUSTER & SON

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 726 ARCH Street, Below Eighth,

Where they have now on hand a large assortment of

FALL MILLINERY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. 8 15 wsm1m

FALL, 1866.

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,

FIFTH and CHERRY Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

SMALL WARES,

Zephyr, Worsted, Knitting Yarns, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Woollen Goods.

The goods being most all our own manufacture, and importations, we are enabled to offer special advantages to the trade. 8 16 6t

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT St.,

Invite the attention of Cash buyers

AT WHOLESALE,

To their Stock of

FRENCH, BRITISH, AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

which for extent, variety, and general adaptation to the wants of the Trade, is unrivalled.

Package buyers supplied with scarce and desirable Goods at and under market rates [8 17 1m

Wholesale Rooms Up Stairs.

EIGHTH WARD.—AT A MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION OF THE EIGHTH WARD, held on TUESDAY EVENING, 21st instant, the following gentlemen were duly elected officers to serve the ensuing year:—

PRESIDENT.
ALEXANDER J. HARPER.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
First Division—JOHN C. MARTIN
Second Division—COL. CHARLES S. SMITH
Third Division—GEORGE ECKERT.
Fourth Division—J. G. ROSENGARTEN.
Fifth Division—FRANK FIELD.
Sixth Division—D. C. McCAMMON.
Seventh Division—CLAYTON McMICHAEL.
TREASURER.
ALEXANDER P. COLESBERRY.
SECRETARIES.
EDWARD M. VINTON.
MANUEL N. PHILLIPS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the Delegates selected to represent the Eighth Ward in the City Convention are hereby instructed to advocate and vote for the placing of two honorably discharged soldiers on the City Ticket, and that they use all their influence and give their entire support to secure the nomination of our worthy President, Mr. ALEXANDER J. HARPER, for the office of Receiver of Taxes.

EDWARD M. VINTON, } Secretaries.
M. N. PHILLIPS, }
1t

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

A WILD INDIAN STORY.

Departure of the Hawaii.

A. J. TO BE SERENADED.

Another Speech Demanded

NOBODY WANTS AN OFFICE.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 22.

The Indians in California.

Information has been received at the army headquarters from the Commanding General in California, that a careful investigation had been given to the report so widely circulated, stating that the Indians had assembled in force at Paradise Valley, California, and had massacred numbers of the residents and committed other outrages. The report was wholly without foundation, and was originated, it is believed, by the inhabitants of the valley, to secure the presence of more troops.

The Hawaii.

Queen Emma left Washington this morning for Gettysburg and Niagara Falls. She was accompanied to the cars by Secretary Seward.

Local Politics.

A vigorous effort is being made to effect the removal of Postmaster Bowen and Collector Clephane, of this city. In the case of the postmastership the effort has been defeated thus far by the friendship of Postmaster-General Randall for Bowen. The prominent candidate for the position is Mr. Snow, of the *National Intelligencer*.

Another Speech.

A serenade is to be given to President Johnson on Saturday night, and another speech elicited from him.

Secretary Stanton.

I have it from good authority that Secretary Stanton will not resign until he has given to Congress, at its next session, his report of the operations of his Department during the recent Rebellion. Then he will receive a foreign mission, it may be to Spain or Russia.

The Sale of the Pirate "Shenandoah."

The Treasury Department received, on the 4th inst., a draft on the Baring Bros., England, for the amount of £11,844, 16s. 10d., sterling, as the proceeds of the sale of the surrendered Confederate vessel *Shenandoah*. The draft has been sent to New York, with directions to deposit the amount to the credit of the United States as proceeds from the sale of surrendered and abandoned property.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Cotton quiet at 34@35c. Flour declined 10@15c. for State; sales of 7000 bbls. at $8@10·10 for State; $9@12 for Ohio; $8@9 50 for Western; $10@16 for Southern. Wheat dull and corn quiet; sales unimportant. Beef steady. Pork firm at $38@38½ for Mess. Lard firm. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Stocks are quiet. Chicago and Rock Island, 107½; Michigan Southern, 85½; Cumberland Preferred, 47½; New York Central, 104; Illinois Central, 122½; Reading, 114½; Hudson River, 118½; Erie Railroad, 72½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 58½; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106; 10-40s, 102; United States 6s, 110; Gold, 148½.

BALTIMORE, August 22.—Flour steady; superfine, $10 50@10 75; Baltimore extra, $14. Wheat quiet and lower; red, $2 80@2 82. Corn firm; white advanced 1c. Oats active. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $33·75. Sugar inactive. Whisky firm; stock on hand light.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Emens M. Parkins was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement of money, the property of his employer. The defendant, it appeared, had been in the employ of the prosecutor, but was discharged in June. In July he collected a sum of money on account of prosecutor, but without his authority. Not being in the employ of prosecutor at the time of the collection and appropriation of the money, he could not be convicted under the indictment.

Thomas Fleming was charged with assault and battery on George W. Evans, and also assault with intent to kill. The circumstances as detailed by Evans are:—On the evening of the 3d of July he was walking along Seventeenth street and as he drew near New Bedford street, Thomas Fleming, from the opposite side of the street, pointed a pistol at him, and fired, the ball taking effect in his left arm.

The defense was that there was general firing in that neighborhood, and that when the shot was fired it was dark, and improbable that Fleming could have seen Evans when he shot. He shot the pistol because a friend had been unable to fire it. The wounding of the man was entirely accidental.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first count, and not guilty on the second.

Jacob Randall was charged with assault and battery upon John Hagarty. There was nothing in the case, it being nothing more than a trifling affair, growing out of one accidentally throwing water on the other. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Gordon Thomkins, Wm. H. Steel, and John Vaulx were charged with the larceny of one bed quilt valued at $15 and eight blankets valued $15 each, together worth $55, the property of a Mrs. Jameson. Mrs. Jameson keeps a boarding-house. She missed some articles, and from information received from the neighbors, she had strong reason to suspect these defendants, having discovered one of them in her house, and having ordered him out. A witness, who lives just in the rear of Miss Jameson's house, saw one of them throw a bundle of blankets out of the third-story window.

One defendant brought some of the stolen articles back, and offered to return some of the blankets.

On the night of the larceny, a policeman saw Vaulx come out of Mrs. Jameson's house about 12 o'clock, with a trunk on his shoulder. He took the trunk about a square, and there received assistance. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. James Logan. The defendant was indicted for passing United States counterfeit money on Mr. Lakemyer, the proprietor of Smith's Island. Mr. Lakemyer testified that on Sunday, the 22d of July, the defendant, having had three drinks, offered in payment therefor a $10 greenback. Witness took the note as genuine, and returned $9 70 change.

Soon after, the defendant called for and had other drinks. In payment therefor he offered a second $10 note. This excited the suspicion of Mr. Lakemyer, who scrutinized more closely both the notes, and was satisfied they were counterfeit. An officer was at once called in, and the defendant was given into custody. The defendant set up in defense that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing.

The jury, without leaving the box, rendered a verdict of guilty.

The United States vs. Charles Moothart, John Moothart, and James Foster. The defendants indicted for having in their possession a plate for the printing of United States postage currency notes of the denomination of fifty cents, with and for the intent to use the same in counterfeiting United States currency, were being tried to-day.

The authorities, from information received, despatched a force of officers to a tavern at the corner of Dillwyn and Willow streets, on the 4th of July; and, being satisfied that the parties suspected and the counterfeiting apparatus, of which they were desirous of obtaining possession, were inside, the officers effected an entrance. None of the defendants were found in the house but upon a search of the whole premises Foster and John Moothart, two of the defendants were found in an outhouse, the door of which was fastened from the inside, access having been gained thereto by the officers breaking in the door. The two defendants had with them a box, which upon examination proved to contain the bogus plate and other matters incidental to the counterfeiting business. Upon the person of Foster the officers found two hundred and seventy-seven counterfeit fifty-cent notes, in an unfinished state, and a few counterfeit twenty-five cent notes.

On John Moothart was found a single twenty-five cent note, and $6 or $7 in good money. Charles Moothart was arrested almost immediately, at the adjoining house, but upon his person was found no money, either good or bad. Charles said he had been robbed. John Moothart said that the box was intended for and belonged to a man in Blackberry alley. On trial.

AN ESCAPADE IN THE COUNTRY.—An attempt was recently made to rob a store and post office kept by Mr. Henderson, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, above White Hall. The burglars had placed skids to the second-story windows, and were on the point of entering, when they were fired upon by Mr. Henderson. One of them fell back wounded, but both he and his companion succeeded in making good their escape.

BENEFIT OF MR. MCKEON.—At the New Chesnut Street Theatre, Mr. Thomas McKeon, author of *Baccarat*, will take a special complimentary benefit this evening. The bill is very attractive, and as Mr. McKeon is well known, both as a dramatist and comedian, we look for substantial greetings at the Chesnut to-night. Remember that actors and autnors both like "golden opinions," or something in lieu thereof.

CHOLERA.—The scourge still maintains its hold in this city. Since our report of yesterday there were fifteen cases reported to the Board of Health. Of these cases reported, two proved fatal.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 22

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 U S 7 30s, Aug	106½	23 sh 15th & 16th	21½
$1000 City 6s new	90	10 sh do	21½
$760 do k s o	99½	100 sh Reading	57
$2000 C. & Am. 6s,	96	100 sh do	57⅛
$1000 Pa 5s	95½	100 sh do	57⅛
$1600 Un Can bs	24½	100 sh do. 2dm	57·56
$3000 Consol'd R bds	80	100 sh do bl'nt.	57·58
58 sh Penn R.	58½	2 sh Cam. & Am.	138½
100 sh Catawissa pr.	38½	102 sh Spr & Pine	38½
160 sh do. b30	36		

SECOND BOARD

400 sh Read.	57½	100 sh Read. 2d	57½
200 sh do.	57½	100 sh do.	57 94
200 sh do. s5.	57½	15 sh 5th & 6th	47

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

THIRTY-FIVE CASES BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

$6·50 FOR A PAIR OF LARGE HEAVY BLANKETS
100 PAIRS SINGLE BED BLANKETS, $4·50 and $5.
EXTRA SIZE PREMIUM BLANKETS.
FINE GOLD MEDAL BLANKETS.
300 PAIRS VERY CHEAP BLANKETS, $7·50.
250 PAIRS BLANKETS, A GREAT BARGAIN, $7.

BLANKETS FOR HOTELS!
BLANKETS FOR BERTHS
BLANKETS FOR CRADLES

We get our Blankets direct from the Mills. Our customers pay no intermediate profit

MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.

TOILET QUILTS,
HONEYCOMB QUILTS,
LANCASTER QUILTS.

WORSTED COVERLETS.

COMFORTABLES,
FINE AND BLUE QUILTS.

Any of the above goods by the case or single Quilt.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
8 15 3m] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

5000 yards American Prints, fast colors, 16 and 18½ cents a yard.
1 case fine quality French Merinos, $1·25 a yard.
Fine quality Black Alpacas, 50, 56, 60, 70, 80, 90 cents, $1, $1·12½, and $1 25 a yard.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

All-wool Flannels, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, up to $1·25 a yard.
Domet Flannels, 31½ up to 90 cents.
All-wool Shaker Flannels, 50 cents up to $1 a yard.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels, cheap.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.
Yard-wide Bleached Muslins, 25, 28, 31½, 33, 35, 37½ cents.
Yard-wide Unbleached Muslins, 20, 23, 25 cents.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins, etc.

JUST OPENED:

One case Bridal Quilts, very cheap.
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
White Goods, very cheap.
A large assortment of Hosiery,
Ladies' and Gents' Merino Vests, very cheap.
A large assortment of Edgings, Flouncings, and Insertings, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Just opened, from auction, a cheap lot of Portemonnaies, Tooth and Hair Brushes.

PRICE & WOOD,

8 18§] N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT S

MRS. R. DILLON,

Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Stree

Has a handsome assortment of MILLINERY; Misses and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets Crapes Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc.

FOR BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS GO TO CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, Nos. 450, 452, and 454 NORTH SECOND STREET.